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Europeans Critical of Carter's Leadership

By Haynes Johnson
PARIS (WP) — At a cocktail party the night after his election, Jimmy Carter, 57, was asked by a Frenchman, "Did you see the cartoon of the man sitting in the chair looking like a man?" The man said to the woman, "Yes. Then, 'Did you see the one.'"

That Europeans have been seeing of the president lately, and what they have been saying, is hardly flattering. The front pages carried that dispiriting photograph showing Mr. Carter looking weary and disheveled, his hair thinning, his face lined with age. One headline (HIT, Sept. 17, 1979) with accuracy but also with devastating effect symbolized, recorded that news.

A Pale, Wobbling Carter
Quits 6-Mile Foot Race
and that, as much as anything, sums up what appears to be a uniformly negative view of the American president.

New pictures of Sen. Edward Kennedy, Maine, peer from every newstand, and the name of the Kennedy brothers will lead United States into the 1980s just as Kennedy's presidency ushered in the 1960s.

Enigmatic
A ready-made Kennedy group — the enigmatic Committee Abroad for Kennedy — has been formed by citizens living in Europe. It is headed by two Americans who managed the Carter campaign among U.S. voters in France in

'He's regarded as the weakest president in memory' by Europeans observers.

1976. One of them was quoted in Paris this week as saying their allegiance has shifted because Mr. Carter "has disappointed his supporters in carrying out his White House job." Which fits exactly with the words being uttered both in the United States and abroad.

Aside from the name, Sen. Kennedy remains rather enigmatic here, with people expressing uncertainty about what his presidency would mean. "After all," said an Italian politician, "what does the New Frontier mean today?"

But there seems no doubt about the judgment of Mr. Carter. He's regarded as the weakest president in memory, and one does not hear the kind of personal sympathy for his problems that is expressed in the United States. Depending on the point of view, Mr. Carter is in difficulty either because he seems from this vantage point to receive conflicting advice or because he appears confused about what direction to take. Even when people agree with what they perceive as his policy — a more flexible approach to the Palestinians, for instance — they see him as too weak politically to implement it.

More often than not, they are critical of the president's general leadership. Mr. Carter has come under much criticism here over the issue of the Soviet brigade in

Cuba. "Not because the Russians have troops there," an English observer remarked, "but because Carter clearly didn't know how to handle the issue."

The real problem, of course, goes far beyond the fragility of Mr. Carter's grip on the American political system. It concerns the view of American leadership in the world and the common problem facing all Western nations. As a writer here said, it's one thing to live amid the folds and creases and instability of Italian political life. But the idea of a United States unable to govern itself — an idea that appears to be taking hold — becomes deeply disturbing.

A Communist Party official said essentially the same thing in different words. "America seems to be facing a crisis of goals," he said, "and in that sense, America is a mirror of the more general crisis in the West. It is no longer clear what kind of society America wants to create or fight for, and when there is that kind of instability in a country like America, there is instability in the world."

The Italian government is proposing an austerity program calling for periodic blackouts, raising the cost of electricity by 15 percent for both industry and home consumers, and banning central heating elsewhere between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. All this is supposed to help combat the

raging inflation rate, running at 16 percent annually here, but no one really expects the new program to work.

Just the other day, the government raised the price of gasoline for the second time in less than two months, boosting it close to the \$3-a-gallon mark. However, that's unlikely to stem the Italians' love for and dependence on their cars.

Desire for Change
There was a general bus strike here recently, and everyone in Rome must have brought out his or her car, resulting in a huge traffic jam.

"No one's willing to sacrifice," the Italian senator said, "and any talk of austerity is considered repressive, negative. You can't convince people to do without, unless you offer them some positive reasons why a different lifestyle may prove beneficial to them. There has to be a spirit of idealism. They will not accept austerity as punishment."

Translated, all this comes down to the same kind of hunger for different leadership that affects a United States wrestling with similar questions. With unintentional irony, it was a Communist politician who offered the graminuts but not bad advice on how the United States can solve its problems, and thereby help the world. "What America needs is a Roosevelt of the 1980s," he said, "because now everything has to be reinvented."

Fine enough, except he didn't say where to find one.

Carter Sets Speech Monday

U.S., Russia at Impasse On Cuba Troops Issue

By Bernard Gwertzman
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 28 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko yesterday concluded their talks on the issue of Soviet troops in Cuba, with both sides asserting that the discussions had been "serious" but with no sign of a breakthrough evident.

After the 3 1/2 meeting in Mr. Vance's suite at the United Nations Plaza Hotel, Mr. Gromyko said that he was flying back to the Soviet Union tonight, which put to rest earlier speculation that he might go to Washington to see President Carter.

[The White House announced tonight that President Carter would address the nation on the Cuban situation Monday, United Press International reported. Earlier, it had been reported that he would speak on Sunday.]

[The president and his top national security advisers met late last night and again today to discuss the breakdown in talks with the Soviet Union. Mr. Vance and others declined to make any comment as they left the White House after today's breakfast meeting.]

Complete Disagreement
Mr. Vance, who in a speech to the Foreign Policy Association earlier yesterday had sought to reduce the harshness of the exchanges over the issue, returned to Washington last night to report to the president on the problem, which has found the two sides in complete disagreement over whether there is a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

The United States says that there is such a force, of 2,000 to 3,000 men, and that its combat role must be eliminated; the Russians say that all troops in Cuba are military advisers.

State Department spokesman J. William Miller was asked whether there was now a "stalemate" and he refused to accept that terminology or any other. He also would not say whether Mr. Vance would hold further meetings on the subject with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, with whom he met five times before conferring with Mr. Gromyko Monday.

Although there was no statement on whether the talks had succeeded

in achieving a plan to resolve the troop question, or had failed, the atmosphere at the hotel at the conclusion of the talks was gloomy. This suggested that the impasse remained.

The Soviet foreign minister, accompanied by Mr. Vance, told newsmen that they had had "discussions of a serious nature" on Soviet-American relations. Mr. Vance con-

cluded. According to the State Department spokesman, they talked of issues in addition to Cuba during the long session, but he was not specific.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Vance, in his speech on Latin American policy, touched lightly on the Cuban issue, seeking to reduce the polemics that have been intensified recently (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrives at the United Nations Plaza Hotel in New York for the talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba

Labor Union 24 Years Meany Says He'll Retire End of Term Nov. 15

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — George Meany, 85, who became president of the AFL-CIO when the labor organizations merged 24 years ago, will retire in November, Meany's spokesman said today.

Meany has been in bad health since early spring, and his resignation was expected. He had been expected to retire in November, but he would be a

Meany, who has appeared at public events only rarely since he became president of the AFL-CIO in 1955, is completing a two-year term as federation president. His aides said he will resign in November.

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George Meany

To Answer Workers' Charges Iranian Oil Chief Sacked, Told to Appear in Court

TEHRAN, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Premier Mehdi Bazargan today sacked controversial oil executive Hassan Nazih, who earlier in the day was ordered to appear in court to answer charges stemming from complaints by oil workers.

Mr. Nazih, under attack from the clerical leadership for refusing to purge the oil industry's 40,000 workers, was not said directly to be dismissed in a state radio broadcast by Mr. Bazargan.

Instead, Mr. Bazargan said the oil minister, Ali Akbar Moftakhar, will concurrently take over as the chairman and managing director of the oil, gas and petrochemical companies merged into the new ministry.

Mr. Nazih became chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) before it resumed production and export of crude last March after a winter strike that led to the shah's downfall.

Mr. Nazih, a lawyer, was ordered by Prosecutor-General Ali Qodousi to appear in court to answer charges stemming from complaints by the oil company workers.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in a later decree ordered his premier to ensure that Mr. Nazih appeared in court tomorrow, as ordered, and that he would be tried if sufficient evidence was available against him.

It was not clear what specific charges were made by Mr. Nazih's critics in the numerous complaints said to have been filed with the prosecutor-general's office. Islamic groups within the oil company have demanded that Mr. Nazih be tried as a counterrevolutionary. The charge carries the maximum sentence of death by firing squad.

Mr. Moftakhar's appointment will open the way for a purge of "un-Islamic elements" from the oil work

force, which Mr. Nazih opposed on the grounds that it would jeopardize oil operations. There was no indication how many would be purged from the work force.

The attack against Mr. Nazih's handling of the oil company affairs was led by Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law and chief religious official, Hajjatoleslam Shahabuddin Eshraqui.

Meanwhile, in the western Kurdish city of Mahabad, a firing squad executed four men today, state radio reported. Three were found guilty of being counterrevolutionaries, the radio said. The report did not specify if they were Kurdish insurgents caught in recent fighting in the area. A fourth man was shot on the charge of homosexual rape, the radio added.

Souvenirs Said Made in Camps

Forced Labor Alleged Behind Olympics

By Robert C. Torch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — Unofficial medalions and other souvenirs for the 1980 Moscow Olympics — including metal charms of the Olympic bear mascot, Misha — are being produced by forced labor in Soviet prison camps, a recent release prisoner said here yesterday.

Nikolai Sharygin, who spent 10 years in prison for alleged spying, told the International Sakharov Hearing that many other products are made in the network of camps for "slave wages," most of which are deducted to pay for the prisoners' keep. The prison-made products are usually destined for export markets, Mr. Sharygin said, including the Olympic souvenirs, which will be sold in hard-currency, "dollar" shops in Moscow.

The hearing yesterday, the third to be held by the National Interreligious Task Force for Soviet Jewry, is named for a leading Soviet dissident, Andrei Sakharov, a weapons physicist and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize who resides in Moscow. Several former prisoners, both political and nonpolitical, Christian and Jewish, appeared before the hearing in a Senate office building.

[Arkady Kudrya, of the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow, last week denied (HIT, Sept. 20, Letters) that the Misha charms and other Olympic souvenirs come from forced labor camps. Mr. Kudrya named the Zvyozdochka and Moskovskaya Igarka factories in Moscow, among other civilian plants, as the manufacturers of Olympic souvenirs.]

Rep. John Buchanan Jr., R-Ala., one of several congressmen who took part in the session devoted to Soviet "use of forced labor," said that next year he would "reimburse" the way in which Olympic medals may be made in the Soviet Union.

Soviet prisoners before World War II were known to work at many jobs, from digging gold in the Arctic to designing military aircraft in special laboratories in prison camps. Some foreigners shunned buying wooden chess sets for years because the pieces that had to be hand-crafted, rather than turned on a lathe, were grim reminders of the manual jobs given to imprisoned intellectuals.

Eduard Kuznetsov, who spent more than 10 years in Soviet jails

Tass Attacks Carter Speech Over Soviet Force in Cuba

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (WP) — The Soviet Union last night sharply attacked President Carter's pledge to take unspecified action to counter the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, charging that his tone was "ultimatum-like" and "threatening."

The attack by Tass was made as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was holding protracted negotiations in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in an effort to resolve the issue, which has strained U.S.-Soviet relations and endangered ratification of SALT-2 accords.

Referring to the president's speech in New York Tuesday, Tass said that he made demands "in an ultimatum-like tone that the status quo, which has existed for almost two decades now, be changed."

It said that the entire problem surrounding the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was a propaganda "hullabaloo" that was "deliberately whipped up by circles having a stake in kindling 'anti-Soviet feelings in the United States."

"It is really absolutely obvious that the Soviet military personnel do not and cannot constitute any threat, either by their numbers or their functions, to the United States or any other state," it said, adding that they have been in Cuba for "the last 17 years."

"The Soviet personnel are helping the Cuban military to learn the use of Soviet equipment that has been delivered to them."

While the speech contains "absolutely unfounded and crude attacks on Cuba's policy," Tass said, Mr. Carter at the same time expressed intentions "to continue keeping U.S. troops and numerous military bases in close proximity to the Soviet Union's borders."

Mr. Carter, at a "town meeting" in New York Tuesday night, reiterated the U.S. contention that the Soviet force in Cuba is a combat unit, despite Soviet denials. He said that he did not know if the current Vance-Gromyko negotiations will be successful.

But, the president said, that he would take action "to change the status quo" if the current talks failed.

In attacking the president personally, the Tass commentary last night appeared to raise the level of Soviet anger about what Moscow calls the campaign of falsehood.

Speaking about the "unlawfulness" and "inconsistency" of the president, Tass said:

"J. Carter allowed himself to make a number of rude, tactless attacks on Cuba and its policy. The president did not bother himself with giving any facts or evidence."

"While pointing out that the strength of Soviet military personnel in Cuba is now less than in 1963, he virtually did not deny that in the status quo there is nothing new as compared with what has been for many years."

"Having once again emphasized that the situation is not a threat to the security of the U.S., Carter at the same time expressed an intention to press for change of the status quo. In a threatening tone, he warned the students that the United States, you see, can take some action to change the status quo."

Speaking about Mr. Carter's "inconsistencies," Tass said that the president, "having come forward with all this assemblage of inventions, attacks and threats," subsequently "urged the senators" to ratify SALT-2.

Tass made no reference to the current Vance-Dobrynin talks.



Misha, mascot bear of the Moscow Olympic Games.

7 Countries To Set Clocks Back 1 Hour

PARIS, Sept. 28 (HIT) — Seven European countries will set their clocks back one hour Sunday morning as they go off summer time.

The change of time, at 3 a.m. today, will put the countries' hour ahead of Greenwich time. They are: France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Monaco.

Summer time, designed to cut down on fuel costs, is not used in West Germany, Denmark, Austria or Switzerland.

Gold Continues to Climb, Dollar Firm

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, Sept. 28 — Gold rose again on European bullion markets today, closing at a record \$398 an ounce after trading briefly over the magic \$400-an-ounce mark in Hong Kong after hitting that mark yesterday in New York.

But the dollar firmed on foreign currency exchanges as West Germany's finance minister pledged his country's support for the battered U.S. currency.

Meanwhile in New York, Citibank today pushed its prime lending rate to another record high with a quarter point increase to 13 1/2 percent, fueling predictions that rising interest rates still have not run their course. See Page 9.

Gold opened in London at a new high for that market of \$395.50 a yesterday's close. It traded in a range of \$6 during the day then rose at the close to \$398 an ounce. In Zurich, gold peaked at a new high for that market of \$397.15 above yesterday's close.

In Paris, where the bullion price is inflated by a government tax, gold topped \$400 for the first time, reaching \$401.28 at the morning fixing. In Frankfurt, dealers fixed the price at \$398.53.

Dealers said that markets were quiet after a flurry early in the day. In Hong Kong, gold touched a

peak of \$400.20 during morning trading before settling back to close at \$396.25.

A bullion trader in New York suggested that a shortage in the precious metal could be partly responsible for the surging prices.

Normally future contracts in gold — and silver — are traded in the expectation of "paper" profit with no intention of taking physical delivery of the metal.

In the past few months, however, because of sharp increases in prices there "has been additional taking of delivery in both gold and silver," the source said.

Support Favored
He said a "review of available warehouse supplies" indicates that if substantial increased deliveries are demanded, difficulties might arise in settlement of contracts.

West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer was quoted in Bonn as saying the dollar has declined "too much" and that he favors strong U.S. and German intervention, if necessary, to support the dollar and fight speculators.

"Reasonable economic factors" cannot explain the dollar's 4 percent drop against the West German mark over the past 10 days, he said in an interview with VWD, the West German economic news service.

The interview came on the eve of a meeting in Hamburg tomorrow of U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Matthöfer and central bank officials.

Gain Against Yen
Currency problems will also be on the agenda at the annual general assembly of the International Monetary Fund in Belgrade this weekend.

The dollar was firmer this morning, with dealers reporting heavy support from the West German central bank. End-of-month settling of accounts, a technical factor in foreign exchange dealing, was also cited.

In Tokyo, the dollar gained slightly for the day on the Japanese yen, closing at 223.45 yen, compared with 222.75 yesterday. The dollar also firmed against the British pound, with a late rate of \$2.0075 per pound compared to yesterday's \$2.0045.

End-of-week dollar rates in other European centers, compared with yesterday's late rates: Frankfurt, 1.7410 DM, 1.7456; Zurich, 1.5552 Swiss francs, 1.5553; Paris, 4.0950 French francs, 4.1000; and Milan, 802.35 Lire, 803.45.

Prime Rate Raised in New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Carter administration today announced minor changes in its anti-inflation standards after reaching agreement with the AFL-CIO giving organized labor a voice in determining the nation's economic strategy.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability said that the first-year pay standard, which called for raises of no more than 7 percent, will remain in effect until a new advisory committee recommends changes on Oct. 31. The council this week allowed a 1 percent additional increase, as an exception, to workers who do not get automatic cost-of-living raises; the exception covers 90 percent of U.S. workers. The price standard will be tightened slightly starting Monday.

The biggest change involves the establishment of a 15-member Pay Advisory Committee, to be made up of representatives from labor, business and the public, and a Price Advisory Committee, to have five members appointed by the president. Both committees will recommend guideline changes to the wage-price council; the pay committee will have the authority to examine individual cases.

An economic accord, approved by a unanimous vote of the AFL-CIO executive council earlier in the day, outlines vague goals on inflation, energy and employment

Flies to Dublin Today, Boston Monday

Pope Said to Plan Soviet Visit During Olympics

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 28 (UPI) — On the eve of Pope John Paul II's departure tomorrow for Ireland and the United States, Vatican sources said today that he intends to visit the Soviet Union next year during the Moscow Olympic Games.

A Vatican press spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, refused to confirm or deny the report. "Let's just say it is obviously in the minds of the organizers of the Games," he said, "but there is no planning going on at that effect."

However, the sources said that the pope intended to go to Moscow during the Olympics. The visit would be the first to Russia by a head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Tomorrow the pope flies to Dublin on the first leg of a 9,000-mile journey to 12 cities — six in Ireland and six in the United States.

Yesterday he emphasized a concern for peaceful resolution of disputes. "As you know, I am about to embark on a voyage in which I will not fail to proclaim the interests of the Holy See in maintaining peace — the firm desire to contribute effectively to its consolidation," the pope said in Spanish to delegations from Argentina and Chile.

Peace Between Nations

He urged the two countries to come to terms in their dispute over the Beagle Channel. "I am motivated by my profound desire to oversee the supreme common good between all nations," he said.

The dispute over territorial ownership of the strategic channel brought the two countries close to war last year, until the church inter-

vened as a mediator. The pope said he hoped that continued Vatican intervention would help resolve the dispute.

Today he evoked death, during a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica on the first anniversary of the death of his predecessor, Pope John Paul I. Recalling the "joy" of the late pope, the present pontiff told a congrega-

tion of 30,000, speaking slowly and sadly in Italian: "The joy of faith — he gave us the joy of faith. God gave him only 34 days on the throne of Peter so he could express that joy, almost like a child's joy. Such joy is essential because it means we fight together for faith."

The commemorative Mass closed the pope's pre-trip schedule, as he

prepared to board the Aer Lingus Boeing 747 flagship "St. Patrick" tomorrow morning for the three-hour flight to Dublin. On Monday he flies to Boston, the first stop of a U.S. tour that will include talks with President Carter and an address to the UN General Assembly, expected to focus on peace and human rights.

Vatican sources said that the pope has set the anniversary of his election, Oct. 16, as the date for an extraordinary consistory of all 131 cardinals. The Vatican has not announced the consistory, but several cardinals have said that they plan to be in Rome in mid-October.

The College of Cardinals usually meets only in conclave to elect a new pope. The purpose of the coming meeting, observers said, appeared to be to review the pope's first year in office, and discuss proposed papal action on doctrinal discipline and the revision of canon law.

Airborne 'Little Vatican'

Pope Flying With Prelates, Security Men

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 28 (NYT) — When Pope John Paul II sets out on his journey to Ireland and the United States, he will take a flying "little Vatican" with him. High officials of the Roman Catholic Church's central government, the Roman Curia, will be in the papal entourage, headed by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of state. There will also be secretaries, a physician and security men.

Although nobody in the Vatican likes to talk to outsiders on the subject, there is concern over the pope's safety during his trip, especially in Ireland. After the assassination of Earl Mountbatten of Burma by guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army, there were suggestions that the pope might postpone his visit to Ireland.

However, he decided to comply with his original schedule, which calls for a two-day tour of the Republic of Ireland. The Vatican let it be known that he had canceled only a plan — not announced previously — to cross the border that divides the island to visit Armagh, the see of the primate of all Ireland.

The Vatican had no comment on a report in the British press that an extreme faction of Protestants in Ulster planned to try to kill the pope. The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of militant Protestants in Northern Ireland and a member of the British Parliament, has expressed abhorrence of such acts.

First Visit

The Vatican has been informed that the government in Dublin would take rigorous security measures to protect the pope. Pope John Paul will be the first pontiff to visit the island.

In the United States, the Secret Service is chiefly responsible for the pope's safety. All persons traveling with him, including 70 reporters, are being cleared by the Secret Service, and the U.S. citizens among them have had to submit their Social Security numbers for computerized processing.

The Vatican security detail that will travel with the pope throughout

A Chief of Security

Is Killed in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 28 (AP) — Gunmen today killed Cevat Yurdakul, the chief of security of Adana, Turkey's fourth largest city, and wounded his driver, police reported. The southern industrial center of Adana is one of the centers of leftist and rightist terrorism in Turkey.

his journey consists of half a dozen hand-picked men of the Holy See's Vigilance Service. This is a body of plainclothes officers, most of them former members of Italian law enforcement agencies, who police Vatican City.

During his visit to the Dominican Republic and Mexico in January, Pope John Paul also was accompanied by two members of the Pontifical Swiss Guard in plain clothes. No members of the guard took part in the journey to the pope's native Poland in June. It is not yet known whether any officer or soldier of the ancient guard — which still fields halberds during normal Vatican service — will fly with the pope to Ireland and the United States.

The papal entourage will include a doctor from the Holy See's medical service. Pope Paul VI was accompanied by his personal physician, the late Prof. Mario Fontana, on his many travels, but the present pontiff has not yet felt the need to appoint a personal doctor. At 59, Pope John Paul is vigorous and athletic. However, since not all members of the papal entourage are, the presence of a doctor among them was found to be advisable.

The pope, his entourage and re-

porters will fly from Rome to Dublin tomorrow in a specially refitted Aer Lingus Boeing 747, named the "St. Patrick." In Ireland, the pope will use a Sikorsky helicopter. On Monday the papal party will fly from Shannon airport to Boston in the "St. Patrick."

Throughout his journey, the pope will remain in touch with the Vatican's Secretariat of State, the Roman Curia's nerve center. Members of the secretariat's multilingual staff of 150 priests and a few nuns and laymen will be on duty in Rome around the clock.

Urgent communications from and to the pope will be channeled — if necessary in code — through the Apostolic Nunciature in Dublin, the office of the Vatican's permanent observer at the United Nations in New York, or the Apostolic Delegation in Washington.

Overall responsibility for this is borne by Bishop Paul Marcinkus, a Chicagoan who played a similar role for Pope Paul VI. The tall, no-nonsense churchman, who has served in the Vatican in various capacities for many years, recently inspected all the places that Pope John Paul will visit during his journey.

Catholics Cross From Ulster

DUBLIN, Sept. 28 (AP) — Under heavy security, thousands of Roman Catholics streamed into the Republic of Ireland from Northern Ireland today to be on hand for the papal visit. Officials in the Protestant-dominated north estimated that 150,000 Catholics would cross the tightly guarded border during the visit, the first that any pope has made to Ireland.

The shamrock-embellished Aer Lingus jumbo "St. Patrick" flew to Rome to bring the pope here tomorrow. When it enters Irish airspace, it will be escorted by jet fighters at the start of one of the biggest security operations in the republic's history.

Papal fever was running high today in this overwhelmingly Catholic country. Cities were festooned with yellow-and-white Vatican flags and portraits of the Polish-born pontiff. There has been a run on the name John Paul at Dublin's maternity hospitals, one of which said that 12 boys had been given the names in the last week.

Officials expect 1 million faithful to turn out for the papal Mass tomorrow in Dublin's Phoenix Park.

Bangui Leader

Orders Arrests

Of Bokassa Aides

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Sept. 28 (UPI) — President David Dacko has ordered the arrest of former associates of deposed dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa, including the official who imprisoned the schoolchildren later massacred by the self-styled emperor.

About 20 of Bokassa's former imperial ministers were under arrest today, the government announced. Several of the former officials detained were put in Bangui's Ngaraba prison, where Mr. Bokassa's tortures and killings took place. Officials said today it was only the start of a major purge of close followers of the ousted emperor.

Among those detained was Robert Zana, the former interior minister who earlier this year ordered arrests of dozens of schoolchildren who rioted to protest the cost of mandatory school uniforms made in Bokassa factories.

Mr. Bokassa was implicated in the killing of as many as 200 of the children. Disclosure of the massacre was a major motivation for the French-assisted coup ending his 13-year rule.

Also arrested was Mrs. Elizabeth Domicien, who once served as the nation's premier and was the leader of its only political party under Mr. Bokassa.

U.S., Russia at Impasse on Troops Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

by President Carter and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser.

"We are seeking to resolve, by diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union, questions raised by the presence of these forces," he said to the Foreign Policy Association.

He added that the United States had "significant interests at stake in our total relationship with the Soviet Union" and that "we wish to keep each part in proper perspective."

Fully Protected

"However, we will assure that our interests are fully protected," he said.

Mr. Vance refused to go into the details of the negotiations, but he promised a full report "at the appropriate time."

"So long as negotiations are going on, the best thing that can be done is for private negotiations through private diplomacy," he said.

In his speech, Mr. Vance indicated that the Carter administration was ready to have a close relationship with the new regime in Nicaragua, even if its radical policies occa-

sionally bring it into conflict with the United States.

"By extending our friendship and economic assistance, we enhance the prospects for democracy in Nicaragua," he said.

Referring to potential troubles in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, Mr. Vance said that elsewhere in the region "we will encourage and support constructive change before the ties between government and people irreversibly erode and radicalism or repression drive out moderate solutions."

U.S. relations with Nicaragua and the Cuban-Soviet connection were 2 points in a 6-point program

of American policy outlined by Mr. Vance. The others were:

• To include Latin American countries more directly in the international economic system. He cited relations with Mexico as an example of close cooperation.

• To focus attention and resources on concrete development problems, with American aid directed to the daily needs of people in poorer countries.

• To support regional efforts in the hemisphere to resolve local conflicts, such as the dispute between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel.

• To stress American willingness to work with any nation willing to work with it toward practical goals, in effect saying that the United States would not be dogmatic in its approach.

Ministry Cleared

In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 28 (AP) — An estimated 400 demonstrators ended a seven-day occupation of the Labor Ministry yesterday, after demanding official information on three missing leaders of their organization, the Popular Leagues of Feb. 28.

The Defense Department had asked national Red Cross President Ricardo Lopez to intervene, and his guarantee of safe exit apparently was instrumental in ending the occupation. Officials did not say what agreement, if any, had been reached.

On Tuesday, in a separate incident, guerrillas from another group sped past the Defense Ministry and threw firebombs at guards.

Denmark Sets

Oct. 23 Election

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 28 (UPI) — Premier Anker Jorgensen, his coalition government, today agreed to a budget dispute, handed his resignation to Queen Margrethe today and announced that new elections will be held Oct. 23.

The queen, who received Mr. Jorgensen at the Amalienborg Palace, asked him to stay on in a caretaker capacity until the elections. Mr. Jorgensen announced his resignation yesterday because he could not settle a dispute in his two-party coalition over how to implement 1980 budget cuts.

"It is with regret that it has been impossible to build a bridge between the viewpoints of the two governing parties," Mr. Jorgensen said after a meeting between his Social Democratic Party and its coalition partner, the Liberals.

Cosmos-1138 Launched

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-1138 today, Tass reported.



An Aer Lingus aide in Dublin puts the finishing touch to the bed in the papal suite of the "St. Patrick," the Boeing 747 due to fly the pope from Rome to Ireland and then the United States.

Approval Is Victory for Carter

House Votes U.S. Education Department

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (WP)

—The House gave President Carter one of the biggest legislative victories of his presidency yesterday as it completed congressional action on a bill to create a separate Cabinet-level Department of Education.

The House vote on the final compromise bill, creating a new department with nearly 18,000 employees and an annual budget of \$14 billion, was 215 to 201 — a wider margin than expected.

The bill now goes to the White House for the president's signature. The department could legally be brought into being in a few days, but it may be a few weeks before a transition team to be named by Budget Director James McIntyre works out plans to implement creation of the department.

President Carter called final passage "a significant milestone in my effort to make the federal government more effective. We will now have a single Cabinet department which can provide the coherence and sense of direction needed" to manage billions of dollars in U.S. education funds.

Lobbyists for the White House and the National Education Association, who had conducted an intensive lobbying campaign for the bill in the last two years, burst into cheers and applause in the corridor leading to the House chamber as the tally mounted to 215 and the vote ended. "This is a new day in American education," said an NEA lobbyist, jubilantly. Lobbyists for the American Federation of Teachers, which had opposed the bill, stood glumly and silently at the other side of the corridor as the roll call finished.

Among names that have surfaced as possibilities to be the secretary of the new department have been Jerry Apodaca, former Democratic governor of New Mexico; Wilson Riley, superintendent of instruction of California; Alan Campbell, head of the Office of Personnel Management (formerly Civil Service Commission); and Mary Berry, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare for education.

In winning passage of the bill creating the department, Mr. Carter was carrying out a 1976 campaign pledge to the NEA, which subsequently endorsed him for president and is expected to do so again, perhaps in the next few days. His arguments for the department included enhanced prestige for education in having a department and Cabinet spokesman of its own and the possibility of speeding educational decisions at the federal level. Mr. Carter

said that the new department would save \$100 million a year or more by clearing out bureaucratic underbrush, which he said had slowed up educational decision-making within HEW. HEW now will be renamed the Department of Health and Human Services.

Although the NEA, many education organizations and unions and groups such as the National Urban League endorsed the proposal for a department, other unions and civil rights groups opposed it. They feared it would break up the civil rights coalition by detaching education and fragment services for the poor now in HEW. Conservatives said that it would lead to federal domination of education. The

American Federation of Teachers led the fight against it, partly for these reasons and partly, some believe, for fear its arch-rival NEA would dominate the department.

The department will include all the major education programs now in HEW, such as elementary and secondary education aid, college aid and aid to the handicapped, vocational rehabilitation and vocational education; a major civil rights office; the Defense Department overseas school for children of service personnel and several other minor programs, plus some supervisory functions over Howard University, Galatit College, the American Printing House for the blind and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, all in Washington.

26 Killed and 17 Injured In Blaze in Vienna Hotel

VIENNA, Sept. 28 (AP) — An intense, choking fire swept through a Vienna hotel packed with tourists today, killing 26 persons and injuring 17, authorities said.

Most of the victims were overcome in their sleep by poisonous fumes released by burning plastic wall- and floor-covering in the Am Augarten Hotel, police said.

Witnesses said that guests in the four-story, medium-class hotel hung from the windows' sashings for help, and one woman jumped to her death from the third floor.

Police said at least 10 Yugoslav tourists and 3 American tourists were killed. Some West Germans were also believed to be among the victims, but most of the dead were not immediately identified. All of the hotel's 57 rooms were occupied, authorities said.

Most of the 17 persons hospitalized were reported suffering from smoke poisoning.

The cause of the fire has not been determined. Police said fire warning devices in the hotel were working properly. It was the biggest loss of life in a fire in postwar Austria.

Witnesses said the fire erupted with an "explosion-like sound" near the ground-floor reception room and spread swiftly through elevator shafts to the upper floors of the building in Vienna's Second District.

A Swiss hotel guest said he was awakened in his second-floor room

by screams. He could hear flames crackling outside his door, he said, and he perched himself on his window sill overlooking a courtyard. When firemen arrived they begged him and other guests not to jump and eventually got a ladder up to him, the man said.

The firemen had the blaze under control within an hour.

Rights Abuses Condemned by EEC Parliament

STASBOURG, France, Sept. 28

(AP) — The European Parliament, supported by the Common Market Commission, today adopted a string of resolutions condemning alleged human rights violations in East Germany, Argentina, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

East Germany was censured for enacting a law under which a person could be jailed for up to 12 years for giving false information critical of the state.

On Cambodia, the Parliament said that it was "appalled by the genocide in Cambodia through which about half the population has died," and urged the European Economic Community to organize "immediate and massive humanitarian aid."

The resolution on Argentina expressed outrage at the Sept. 14 law retroactively legalizing the death of thousands of opponents of the Buenos Aires regime who have disappeared, "that has been kidnaped, tortured, detained or assassinated in concentration camps run by the regime."

A resolution was then adopted expressing concern over the situation in Afghanistan "where religious persecution, mass murder and civil war are rife." It called on all governments to break diplomatic relations with the government and deny it aid.

President-Elect Upheld in Lagos

LAGOS, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Nigerian Supreme Court has ruled that Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the candidate of the National Party, can date to be the country's president on Aug. 11, clearing the way for his inauguration Monday after 13 years of military rule.

The court rejected an appeal from Chief Obafemi Awolowo runner-up in the election, that Mr. Shagari failed to win the required fraction of votes cast. Four of the seven judges held that a special election tribunal found correctly in dismissing the protest on Sept. 10.

Chief Awolowo argued that Mr. Shagari's showing of 25 percent of the vote in 12 states and 21 percent in Kano state did not satisfy the minimum requirement of 25 percent of the vote in two-thirds of the 19 states of Nigeria. The four judges said the wording of the electoral law was clear, and there was no need to doubt that two-thirds was meant to be taken as 12½ states out of the 19.

Carter Signs Canal Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29

(Reuters) — President Carter yesterday signed the bill passed by Congress to implement the Panama Canal treaties under which control of the canal will gradually pass to Panama.

Washington, Sept. 29 (Reuters) — President Carter yesterday signed the bill passed by Congress to implement the Panama Canal treaties under which control of the canal will gradually pass to Panama.

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Primary Becoming Pivotal Test

Carter Push Outgunning Kennedy Draft in Florida

By Hedrick Smith

(AMI (NYT) — The Carter campaign has unexpectedly pushed the Kennedy movement on the eve here with an all-out push in the last two weeks that includes a series of high-level, fresh federal aid for the state the assignment of half a dozen House staff aides to its Florida offices.

The intensity of their rivalry, expected to cost the two together \$350,000 or more and out as many as 50,000 voters in 13, has far outstripped early actions and may make a preliminary straw poll in November, rather than a state party in November, the primary. But what was once a preliminary straw poll in November being treated as a pivotal strength.

Carter forces hope to shatter Kennedy's image of a weak, draft-Kennedy hope to prove that, even next his home state of Georgia, Carter is weak.

Frantic Tactics
Carter have some of the logistics become that Nancy a pro-Carter leader in Miami that her side had all the available public that region on Oct. 13, while the Kennedy efforts supporters to the one caucus unit. But a Kennedy back with a smirk. "We lined up from a guy who operates the private schools. Our early optimism of the early forces has given way to a contest that pits enthusiasm for the candidacy of Sen. Kennedy the well-entrenched Party establishment in Gov. Bob Graham, considerable resources of the party.

last week, the amount of the amount of staff the party have used, Mrs. Smith, the tangible pressure on some public officials along with them and not all having their effect." Bendizien, the Democratic committeeman who the Carter movement 75-1976 and now leads the party, "I'm not feeling as good as I was."

Carter Blitz
In one 48-hour period last week, Carter administration sent Royce Carter, Vice President Moore, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and Moon Landrieu, secretary of housing and urban development, to key Florida cities. Visits planned by Robert Strauss, Mr. Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, Jody Powell, the president's

press secretary, Mrs. Carter and possibly also the president, who held a town meeting in Tampa on Aug. 30.

The administration is also emphasizing economic aid to Florida this fall. During his stop in Miami, Mr. Landrieu announced federal aid for 400 new housing units for that city. The Transportation Department has been instructed by the White House to make public before Oct. 13 any aid it has in store for Florida this year, administration officials report.

Moreover, the Carter campaign here has been reinforced in the last two weeks by five White House staff aides on temporary leave. A sixth has been running the Carter campaign in south Florida since he left the White House in mid-July.

Political Pressure
Florida politicians report that Phil Wise, the president's appointments secretary, has been calling some members of Gov. Graham's Cabinet to urge them to lead staff aides full-time to the Carter campaign. Frank Moore, the president's congressional liaison chief, was reported to have leaned on some congressmen, including Rep. William Lehman, to lead local political aides to the Carter efforts.

In all, Carter campaign officials report raising about \$650,000 in Florida, close to \$200,000 of which has been budgeted for the push between now and Oct. 13. The Kennedy forces expect to spend \$150,000.

The Kennedy effort has also been helped by some labor union organizers, such as the International Brotherhood of Teachers and agents for retired members of the United Automobile Workers.

But both sides say privately that the decision of the Florida Labor Federation to field a competing slate of delegates in many counties will probably cut into Kennedy support.



MOVING GRAIN — A semitrailer is hydraulically raised to dump its grain at a Superior, Wis., grain terminal Wednesday. It was the first day the docks were operating at the Great Lakes port of Duluth-Superior since nearly 600 grain handlers walked off the job July 6.

In Tainted Feed, Agricultural Products

PCB Spreads From U.S. to Japan, Canada

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP) — Federal investigations tracking chemicals from a leaky Montana electrical transformer have tracked PCB-tainted animal feed and agricultural products into 19 states, Canada and Japan in what officials say is the most widespread chemical contamination incident they have encountered.

PCB is polychlorinated biphenyl, a suspected carcinogen that has caused skin disease and other health problems. The U.S. government banned production of the chemical compound in 1976, but PCBs are still widely found in electrical transformers and industrial machinery, where they are used as high-

temperature coolants and lubricants.

Federal and state officials involved in the widespread search said that their laboratories are so jammed with samples waiting to be tested for PCBs that they have been unable to tell farmers with suspect livestock, feed and eggs what to do.

"We've had hundreds of calls from farmers who think they may have a problem," said Gordon McOrmon, director of Montana's agriculture department. "We are telling them don't dispose of it, don't eat it and don't kill it, just bear with us."

In addition to tracking raw foods suspected of PCB contamination, investigators for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration have started

tests on processed foods in six states to determine whether they also contain the chemical.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimated this year that there are still about 35 million electrical transformers in use that are filled with oil containing PCBs.

Investigators have identified the source of the recent food contamination as a damaged transformer in a storage shed owned by the Rice Packing Co. of Billings, Mont. About 200 gallons of the PCB leaked from the transformer sometime around June 20 of this year, investigators said.

Widespread Contamination
According to the FDA, PCBs became mixed with bone and meat meal at the plant. Since June 20 the plant has shipped about 2 million pounds of the meal to feed manufacturers, who used it in feed prepared primarily for hogs and poultry.

Most of the feed manufacturers who received the tainted meal and bone meal are in Montana, federal officials said. But during the three months that elapsed from the time of the leakage until the PCB investigation began, the chemical has spread widely, the officials said.

In interviews yesterday, federal officials said that the PCB contamination incident was a virtual case study in the multiplication effect that can occur once even a small amount of contaminant gets into a food chain.

Federal investigators have tracked the PCBs to milk farms in Manitoba, chicken soup makers in Minnesota and a mayonnaise distributor in Washington state. Chickens contaminated with the chemical went into frozen-food lockers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kansas, while eggs with PCBs in them went to Utah and Idaho, investigators said.

Tainted Grease

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the FDA are investigating 40 to 50 Western slaughterhouses that apparently received the contaminated animal feed and one shipment of nearly 10 million pounds of contaminated chicken grease that ended up in Japan, Canada, Washington and Oregon.

The FDA said that it notified Canadian officials last Friday about the PCB-contaminated products and told the Japanese Embassy this week that the PCB-tainted chicken grease was on a freighter from Seattle that was en route to the Mitsubishi Corp. of Tokyo.

Anthony Celeste, the FDA official heading the agency's search for the chemical, said that he has almost 100 people assigned to it.

Federal officials are expected to detail the extent of the contamination they have uncovered in hearings to begin today before the House Commerce subcommittee on oversight and investigations.

Carol Tucker Foreman, assistant secretary of agriculture, said this week that her department's investigators had been "slovenly and unacceptable" in their handling of the PCB incident.

Quake Jolts Central Italy

NORCIA, Italy, Sept. 28 (AP) — A moderate quake rocked parts of central Italy today, but caused no casualties. Last week a strong tremor in the area killed 5 persons and left thousands homeless.

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In Most Western Countries

Energy-Saving Campaigns Said to Fail

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — Energy-saving campaigns in most Western industrial countries have failed to curtail oil imports significantly or produce energy-efficient societies, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said today.

An IEA report released here said that "progress in implementing conservation programs has been considerably less than expected a year ago."

Although countries are cutting back their oil consumption rates, it is due more in price increases than in self-imposed efforts to save energy, IEA Executive Director Ulf Lantze said.

Western countries will reach their immediate goal of cutting oil demand by 5 percent by the end of the year, he said. But this achievement, he added, is largely due to the impact of economic recession, fuel shortages and higher oil prices.

U.S. Performing Better

Mr. Lantze said that the United States is performing better in energy conservation than it is generally given credit for. Although Americans consume the equivalent in energy of more than eight tons of oil a year (a rate topped only by Canada and Luxembourg), U.S. improvements in energy efficiency have reduced considerably the amount of extra energy needed to gain an additional point of economic growth, he said.

Even the United States, however, needs to step up its conservation efforts in order to meet its longer-run commitments by 1985, the report said. It urged the United States and Canada to raise gasoline prices — which are only one-third as high as those in Italy, which along with France, has Europe's most expensive gasoline — to stimulate fuel economy.

IEA officials said that President Carter's program of ending control on domestic oil prices would satisfy European countries that the United States is cooperating on the energy problem.

The study by the IEA — which is

composed of the 20 main Western industrial countries except France — compared energy consumption and conservation efforts since the Arab oil boycott in 1973, when the IEA was formed.

Cut by 4.5 Percent

The report said that Western countries' conservation measures have cut consumption by about 4.5 percent from what it would have been otherwise over the last five years.

But the industrial oil-importing countries need to achieve a rate of savings between 10 and 15 percent by 1985 in order to avoid supply shortages, IEA officials said.

"The outlook for further substantial improvements in the energy demand picture is thus clouded by failure of IEA countries as a group to make substantial progress in developing and implementing conservation measures," the report concluded.

Strong savings programs exist in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, the report said, while Germany, Britain and Japan all have taken steps in the right direction, but still have the potential for great improvements. Most smaller countries have failed to react, it said.

The report would have been even more pessimistic if it had been written by the IEA secretariat instead of being compiled from member governments' submissions about their own programs, IEA sources said.

It was published in coincidence with the start of International Energy Conservation Month — a campaign in all 20 countries in schools and in the press to convince public opinion that energy conservation is essential to ensure a long-term equilibrium of supply and demand.

U.S. Agency Bars

Air Fare Increase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UPI) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has rejected blanket fuel-related passenger and cargo rate increases proposed by the International Air Transport Association.

The CAB said this week it realized the economic hardship of rising fuel costs, but wanted to keep in its policy of considering the charges on an individual basis, that is, carrier by carrier and route by route.

The agreements put forth by the association would have pegged fare increases and cargo rate structures to an average of airway costs, although authorizing individual fare increases in certain markets.

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Begin: State for PLO Would Pose Danger

By David K. Shipler
JERUSALEM, Sept. 28 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has warned the West that creation of a Palestinian state would provide the Soviet Union with a valuable base in the heart of the Middle East, giving Moscow an important strategic advantage and presenting "a great danger for the free world."

In an interview with The New York Times this week, the prime minister offered a grim scenario, for both the United States and Israel, if the Palestine Liberation Organization were ever allowed to establish an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But he took satisfaction in the progress made with Egypt in the last two years and expressed optimism that Arab participation in the peace process would spread, and that relations between Israel and the Palestinians would gradually improve.

He added that the Camp David formula for Palestinian autonomy in Israeli-occupied territories would someday be seen as the first step toward this reconciliation.

Mr. Begin presented himself as relaxed and confident, attentive to criticism that Israel has endured.

The 66-year-old prime minister showed none of the fatigue during the hour-long, morning interview in his office that has been rumored to have forced him to curtail his workday since he suffered a minor stroke in July.

Even his public schedule in recent weeks, including early morning and evening appearances, appear to belie the reports, and aside from a slight impairment of his peripheral vision and occasional band-aid miscoordinating in handling a cup of coffee, there is no outward sign of a serious health problem.

Mr. Begin expressed regret over what he termed the need for Israeli military action in southern Lebanon and said that Israel had pressed the Christian militia there not to attack United Nations posts.

He said that a Palestinian self-governing authority to be elected in the occupied zones would not be allowed to have any legislative or judicial power. He rejected a recent proposal, greeted with some interest among Palestinians in the region, for a confederation between Jordan and the West Bank.

He avoided direct criticism of the United States and passed up several opportunities to express concern over the direction of U.S. policy. He repeated invitations to Jordan and Syria to join the peace process.

Asked whether he thought Egypt's peaceful stance would survive President Anwar Sadat's rule, Mr. Begin replied:

"I said to Sadat that the Jews have a custom, because of the age of Moses, who died at 120 years, they wish each other 120 years; so I said I wish him also the same. Let Sadat live long." Then he added, "We signed a peace treaty. A peace treaty is not provisional. A peace treaty is forever."

He said to Sadat that the Jews have a custom, because of the age of Moses, who died at 120 years, they wish each other 120 years; so I said I wish him also the same. Let Sadat live long." Then he added, "We signed a peace treaty. A peace treaty is not provisional. A peace treaty is forever."

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Fears Base for Russia

around the world for many of its policies in southern Lebanon and elsewhere, yet determined to keep his priorities clear, with the security of his country at the top of the list.

"I belong to those people who are deeply impressed by public opinion and think that public opinion in a democracy is one of the greatest forces, moral forces, and you should pay attention to it," he said.

"Sometimes you can say to yourself, 'For God's sake, what wrong did I do?' I am one of those educated in that spirit, to respect public opinion. But ultimately, we have to defend our lives. To us it is not a matter of policy, it is a matter of making sure of our life and our existence."

The 66-year-old prime minister showed none of the fatigue during the hour-long, morning interview in his office that has been rumored to have forced him to curtail his workday since he suffered a minor stroke in July.

Even his public schedule in recent weeks, including early morning and evening appearances, appear to belie the reports, and aside from a slight impairment of his peripheral vision and occasional band-aid miscoordinating in handling a cup of coffee, there is no outward sign of a serious health problem.

Mr. Begin expressed regret over what he termed the need for Israeli military action in southern Lebanon and said that Israel had pressed the Christian militia there not to attack United Nations posts.

He said that a Palestinian self-governing authority to be elected in the occupied zones would not be allowed to have any legislative or judicial power. He rejected a recent proposal, greeted with some interest among Palestinians in the region, for a confederation between Jordan and the West Bank.

He avoided direct criticism of the United States and passed up several opportunities to express concern over the direction of U.S. policy. He repeated invitations to Jordan and Syria to join the peace process.

Asked whether he thought Egypt's peaceful stance would survive President Anwar Sadat's rule, Mr. Begin replied:

"I said to Sadat that the Jews have a custom, because of the age of Moses, who died at 120 years, they wish each other 120 years; so I said I wish him also the same. Let Sadat live long." Then he added, "We signed a peace treaty. A peace treaty is not provisional. A peace treaty is forever."

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Mr. Begin was categorical on the PLO, declaring:

"Whoever recognizes the PLO recognizes genocide. This organization is bent on the destruction of Israel, which they cannot achieve and never will. But this is their aim. When you plan premeditation in advance to kill civilians, men, women and children, and when you do so you rejoice in it and promise to repeat it, this is a genocidal method."

The prime minister said that a Palestinian state in the West Bank would be "a mortal danger to Israel."

"Look at those mountains west of the Jordan River," he said. "They would reach every city and town with their guns, even with their machine guns. And there would be permanent bloodshed."

"It would be a great danger for the free world, it would be a Soviet base. We have certificates from schools in the Soviet Union for officers in the PLO who have finished those schools. And of course the PLO gets most of their weapons from the Soviet Union."

"And in no time there will be Soviet generals in Bethlehem. We are now experienced with the Cubans as well in Africa and other parts of the world. So in the heart of the Middle East, from which you can go eastward, northward, southward, there will be such a Soviet base. It would be hell to our civilian population, without any question."

Asked about strains in relations with the United States, he replied obliquely: "If you sign a document, respect it, keep it, carry it out. I think many difficulties which were created and then dismissed wouldn't have been created at all if all of us were faithful to the Camp David agreement. We can open the book, read it in and see what is written there."

Visit by Sadat

He referred to U.S. ideas for a new resolution on Palestinian rights proposed for the United Nations Security Council, then abandoned in the face of Israeli-Egyptian objections.

The Camp David accords and the peace treaty are based on existing UN resolutions, which recognize the right of all states to exist, but do not explicitly mention Palestinian rights except in the context of the plight of refugees. Israel does not want anything implying the right to a state, and Egypt does not want anything to undermine Israel's peace participation and return of Sinai.

"We have already made very serious progress with Egypt," Mr. Begin said. "I will never forget how enthusiastic President Sadat was in Haifa, and he repeated several times: 'I saw with my own eyes Jews and Arabs living together.'"

"He really used the most enthusiastic expressions about it. This is the idea: Jews and Arabs living together. Not killing each other but living with each other. I think it is a realistic idea. We can do it."

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Bridging the Rio Grande

Mexico and the United States are closely bound geographically but grievously divided psychologically. Proximity, in fact, has bred much irritation, even bitterness. And Mexico's discovery of vast oil reserves, which could become the basis of a new relationship, seems so far only to have widened the Rio Grande. What, as they meet again, can the neighbor presidents do about it?

In previous encounters, Presidents Carter and Lopez Portillo tended to talk past each other, missing the signals about domestic pressures on their terms of trade. A major argument, over the price to be paid for Mexican natural gas, fortunately is now ended; Americans will pay a high price but on terms that serve their interests. One good bargain does not a long-term policy make, but it could point the way.

The U.S. relations with Mexico are not merely special: in vital respects, they are unique. The economic gulf between them is the greatest between any neighbors in the non-communist world. Average wages in the United States are currently about 13 times those paid in Mexico. One of five adult Mexicans is either out of work or underemployed. Of 68 million Mexicans, nearly half are under 15 so that an additional half-million youths swell the jobless pool every year.

The inevitable result is that perhaps 500,000 Mexicans pour into the United States every year across a fairly open 2,000-mile frontier. Opinions differ sharply about how to deal with this influx, or even whether it should be dealt with. But what should be clear is that the tide will slacken only as Mexico prospers. Thus the United States has an obvious and enduring interest in Mexico's economic development.

Oil can count for much in that development. The United States is a natural customer: it should be an eager customer, since every barrel will reduce dependence on Middle East supplies. The prior and more difficult problem will be to open U.S. markets to the other products of a low-wage economy.

Trade with Mexico has been growing impressively. It rose 34 percent in 1978, to \$12.7 billion. But as this commerce increases, so does the protectionist clamor in both countries. The United States treats Mexican goods no better or worse than those of other nations. But this tends to disparage the idea of a special relationship. A wiser course would be for both countries to learn to accept and even emphasize their symbiosis.

For Americans, this would require bending rules on immigration and trade, accepting the risk that others would press for similar arrangements. For Mexicans, it would mean easing restrictions on U.S. investment. Freer movement of people, goods and capital would enlarge the sense of community. That goal, though distant, seems more realistic as well as appealing than building walls against braceros and tomatoes.

Special accommodations with Mexico will long be difficult to arrange. Mexicans fear being overwhelmed by U.S. wealth; Americans, not all of them bigots, are troubled by the rapid growth of a Spanish-speaking subculture. Every move is shadowed by a history of conflict that no Mexican is allowed to forget and that Americans are only tardily learning to learn. But the Rio Grande will not be bridged by normal diplomacy and summit meetings. Sooner or later, the talk in Washington and in Mexico City will have to turn to shared goals and dreams.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Concorde's Destination

By stopping production of the Concorde, the British and French have signaled the end of their stubborn defense of the technological imperative — the proposition that because something can be done technically, it must be done — even if it makes no economic sense.

The Concorde, a sleek supersonic pterodactyl, suffered from production delays, cost overruns, environmental protests, technical flying problems and rising fuel costs; but its essential problems were evident when the project began.

Its economics were always dubious. Back in 1965, the British magazine *The Economist* called it a "bad aircraft." Because of time zone differences, no plane makes it possible comfortably to fly to Europe, conduct business, and return the same day. Faster planes do not reduce the time necessary to get to and from airports. And operating costs were four times those of a Boeing 747. There never was a market for tickets at a price that would have made the Concorde profitable.

Not one Concorde was ever sold in a normal, competitive business transaction. The government-owned British and French national airlines originally took nine aircraft. They will now get the remaining five. Since these 14 planes will still need a very large

annual operating subsidy, the British and French evidently have yet fully to learn their lesson. They have already spent \$500 for every man, woman and child in their two countries to sell zero planes.

There is reason to hope that the United States has absorbed that lesson from its own fight over the SST. Americans should be grateful to Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., for the battle he led to kill the American SST in 1970 and 1971. More than \$1 billion was spent, but without that fight the United States would now be writing off even greater losses. At the time of the debate, frightening predictions were made as to what the British-French and Soviet SST projects would do to U.S. aviation. Instead, the U.S. industry maintained its momentum while the two SST projects collapsed.

The goal should be not to build the most technically advanced products that money can buy, but rather to put money for research and development into industries that promise profitable markets both abroad and at home. Although 14 sleek Concorde will continue to carry passengers faster than the speed of sound, it is quite clear that this aircraft will never take off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Windfalls for Everybody

Charitable as always, the Senate Finance Committee is giving away, in bits and pieces, President Carter's windfall profits tax on oil. The committee has now cheerily voted a series of credits and drawbacks and handouts that add up to more money than the new tax would bring in. If the bill were enacted in its present form, it would raise nothing but the federal deficit.

The senators have been alternating with each other in advancing their various definitions of the public interest. Into the bill went tax credits for solar heaters and home insulation. Then came the exemption for newly discovered oil. There are credits for wood stoves and new furnaces. There is also the whopping credit for businesses producing power from unconventional sources.

As the bill was passed by the House in June, it was calculated to raise something like \$104 billion over the next 10 years. At one point this week, the Senate committee's tax exemptions and credits were over \$120 billion. The Democratic leaders had agreed, incidentally, to have this bill on the president's desk before the summer recess. But the Finance Committee is just getting around to it now. The Finance Committee has discovered, over the years, that its haggling power increases as the weeks go by and the end of the session approaches.

How will it all end? Past experience suggests that at some point the chairman, Russell B. Long of Louisiana, will rap sternly on the table and declare that the time for levity has passed. He will remind the members that the committee has a duty to the nation in these troubled times. With that, the committee will drop some of the silliest amendments and solemnly vote to give Mr. Carter about one-third of what he wants.

This classically deplorable performance by the Finance Committee will have served at least one useful purpose if it persuades the administration to drop the concept of an energy trust fund. As Mr. Carter conceived it, the windfall tax was supposed to go into a trust fund that would finance aid to the poor, transit subsidies, synthetic fuel production and so forth. Each of those needs has its own separate logic unrelated to the windfall tax and whatever money it may eventually raise. The trust fund is a fundamentally bad idea.

As for revenue, the White House would be wiser to drop the whole tortured rhetoric of windfalls and move to a flat severance tax — a tax of, say, \$5 on each barrel of oil produced. Because it would be simple and direct, with no exceptions, it would not invite the kind of political pilferage that is now going on in the Finance Committee.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1904

LONDON — Dr. Stephen Smith, surgeon to the Eye Department of Battersea Park Hospital, has announced a new treatment of myopia, long-sight and astigmatism without glasses. He advocates a process of manipulation of the eye, the method varying with the affliction. The process is said to be so gentle and gradual, that not the least pain occurs, and there never is the slightest injurious effect. The patient is treated for a few minutes daily. Some are cured in a week. Seven persons, who had formerly suffered from eye disorders, were shown to an assemblage of medical men to have normal distance vision after treatment.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1929

SHANGHAI — Details of the appalling slaughter of 10,000 Moslems and many hundreds of Chinese as the result of recent religious clashes were received here today. They revealed scenes of horror carried out under religious banners. The exact number of victims will probably never be known. Horrifying scenes were enacted by crazed women wandering through the field of the dead in an effort to recognize their kin. Many mothers killed their babies and then committed suicide when they realized they were facing starvation. The fire which lighted the torch was the Moslem uprising at Tachow against the Chinese Muslims last May.



Less and Less for Hardware

Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON — Nothing could have been more clear than the Kissinger argument: SALT-2 will merely register the military inferiority of the United States unless prompt action is taken.

Nothing could have been more obvious than what followed. How much more money would be needed? Three percent over inflation, the level promised by President Carter but not in fact delivered? Five percent, the increase suggested by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and others? And on what should the money be spent? Senior figures of the administration, men who had just gone through weeks of budget-cutting choices, did their best to add to the confusion by claiming that the Pentagon would not know how to spend the money anyway.

With their desks littered by service warnings of just how much the forces would be run down as inflation cut into real funding, the administration's loyalists could not stand their ground for very long. They soon explained that it was the "strategic-nuclear programs" that were already fully funded, not the rest.

Made Clear

In fact, Henry Kissinger had made it emphatically clear that, in calling for more spending, his first concern was precisely "the rest" — that is, the Navy, the Air Force and the Army, and not just the Trident missile submarines and the MX missile system, which are indeed fully funded.

And there could scarcely be an argument over the reality of those needs, at a time when the Navy is down in 398 ships from 950-plus 10 years ago, with 600 needed for proper coverage of two oceans; when U.S. ground forces are so constrained for training funds that tank crews in West Germany can fire only a single round during a single annual exercise, and when the finest U.S. Air Force fighters are kept on the ground because there isn't money for spare parts.

Single episodes reveal more than reams of statistics: Pentagon budgeters have just ordered the Navy to provide the refueling tankers it needs by converting S-3 aircraft, instead of buying new tanker versions of the same S-3 aircraft.

It sounds like plain common sense: tankers, after all, need not be up-to-date new, they're being an undemanding mission that calls for no acrobatics. But in fact this is a real horror story, an extreme example of how painful the budget situation really is: The S-3 is not some older transport aircraft, just right for a new lease on life after conversion. It

is a brand new anti-submarine aircraft crammed with advanced electronics — a key instrument of one of the very few remaining U.S. military advantages, U.S. superiority in submarine detection.

As things now stand, the imperative need for carrier-based fighters (without which U.S. Navy fighters would lose much of their effectiveness) could only be made good by ripping out sophisticated electronics to make way for jet fuel.

There are all too many such examples of ruinous stringency, where major capabilities are being sacrificed to save small amounts: The two-way squeeze between manpower costs and inflation leaves less and less for the hardware.

One more source of needless confusion has been the misleading assertion that the Pentagon is already awash with money duly appropriated by Congress but not spent. The congressmen who play this tune would hardly dare to deny their wives housekeeping money on the grounds that they still had some cash in hand.

There are bills already in the mail for the Pentagon, too, and there are larger amounts already fully committed where contract negotiations are still not completed. There is now a real danger that the Pentagon might be driven to hasty decisions to avoid any accusation issued by those who have every reason to know better.

Beyond all the obfuscating talk of 1975 dollars and 1980 dollars, current dollars and deflated dollars, authorized funds and appropriated funds, there are harsh facts that will not be talked away. It is time to become serious. The Soviet Union is now very evidently on its way to globalizing its armed strength. Unless effectively discouraged by countervailing force, its new power will make the world an even nastier place for us and our friends. The United States is spending less than 5 percent of its gross national product on defense; the Soviet Union is spending around 15 percent of theirs, or roughly one-third more than the United States does in real terms.

The present Carter defense budget does not meet the need. Urgent priorities include a new aircraft carrier this year and another two over the next five years; 25 warships a year for the next five years, instead of the total of 46 now planned; and more Navy aircraft.

For the Air Force, larger stocks of spare parts across the board and money for a new all-weather fighter-bomber in lieu of the cheaper daylight-only aircraft now being imposed. (The Russians might be excused for choosing to attack at night or in bad weather, but there is no excuse for equipping the U.S. Air Force as if Central Europe enjoyed the weather of Nevada.)

For the Marines, old landing craft and amphibious vehicles badly need to be replaced, preferably with fighting vehicles that can meet Soviet armor — now to be found all over the world.

The Army's problems cannot really be solved by money alone: only conscription will fill its ranks with young men fit to fight a modern war. But it, too, needs money urgently to provide a combat vehicle for the infantry (even the Yugoslavs are ahead of the United States in

that department), new-design tank destroyers and mobile air defense across the board, both guns and missiles.

Finally, the strategic forces: there is much to be said for a cheaper submarine to fit the Trident-2 missile than the 1,800-ton monsters now slowly being built, but equally there is little merit in relying on ancient B-52s where a new bomber is badly needed: a cut-price B-1 is now available that will be of use for non-nuclear missions over the oceans and as an assault-stopper on land, as well as to deliver nuclear air-ground missiles and plain bombs.

For a 5 percent budget growth fully clear of inflation, the United States could have all this, and nothing less will do. It is not a U.S. Soviet nuclear war that we have to fear, but rather the steady deterioration of U.S. leverage over world events. In the recent jambores that gathered in Cuba, which included the most members of OPEC, the "non-aligned" revealed their opinion of the balance of power all too clearly, in their open contempt for U.S. power. It is time to "get with it."

The writer is a senior fellow at the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

A Call to Carter On Foreign Affairs

By Theodore C. Sorensen

NEW YORK — Effective control over the conduct of foreign affairs is slipping away from Jimmy Carter, and that is sad to see.

It is sad because the president and his able foreign-affairs team have in the past staked out generally admirable positions.

He has achieved concrete results on the strategic-arms-limitation treaty, the Middle East, China, Panama, Turkey, world trade and Third-World relations that his two predecessors, for all of Henry A. Kissinger's luminosity, could not wrap up.

Carter has demonstrated restraint in Iran, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and elsewhere in a manner recognizing both the realistic and the ethical limits of U.S. military power as well as the folly of aiding repressive regimes.

On human rights, refugees, foreign aid and Central Intelligence Agency covert operations, he has steadily chipped away at the tarnish that had recently blighted this nation's moral stature.

Sad

It is sad, further, because a coherent and effective U.S. foreign policy requires presidential leadership. Not with unaccountable power. Not with an exclusive monopoly of power. But the framers of the Constitution knew that decisive, unified initiative and implementation in foreign affairs were properly the prerogative of a single, nationally elected executive.

It is sad, finally, because it is so unnecessary. No president, under Alexander Hamilton's design of "power as the rival of power," has a free hand in Washington. But even in this post-Vietnam, post-Watergate era of extra suspicion and scrutiny, even a beleaguered chief executive buffeted by unfavorable economic and political winds can and should retain the central direction of U.S. foreign policy.

But to do so he must remember three basic rules:

1. The president must seize initiative on every major international issue.

When Soviet forces are detected in Cuba, for example, he should determine as best and as quickly as he can, through intelligence and diplomatic channels, when they arrive, what purpose they serve, what threat they constitute, whether they can be differentiated from U.S. troops in Cuba and Turkey, and what course the United States will follow — and then disclose all of that fully and promptly to the American people from the White House.

When his ambassador to the United Nations resigns, the president should state, who sought that resignation and why and whether

any policy change is involved, Presidential silence or delay, or political deference to Sen. Frank Church, Idaho, or others, leaves a vacuum certain to be filled by speculation, exaggeration and misinformation.

2. The president must define in terms of the foreign-policy debate.

It should be his agenda, his perspective, his boundaries that a fixed in the public mind. It is his role to explain that "détente" was oversold by his predecessors and provide a more accurate definition of his role to insist that the SALT treaty and new weapons program and any Cuban resolutions be voted up or down independently on the own merits, not linked together in log-rolling bargain for Senate vote. He must determine whether the Horn of Africa or Shaba-Zaire, each price rise by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries presents a real test of U.S. will, and not leave that pronouncement to some headline writer or House member.

3. The president must be perceived to be in full command of his own forces. If a congressman warns Panama that we will renege on the canal treaties, the president must promptly and emphatically make clear that the United States could never accept such positions. He cannot accommodate both George McGovern and Barry Goldwater on most international issues, and he should not try.

4. The president must be perceived to be in full command of his own forces.

If he permits the inference that his Middle East policy is determined by a power struggle among various executive branch officials, his administration speaks with more than one voice on U.S.-Soviet relations, South Africa, Mexico or international energy, if he does not create an atmosphere that dries up free-wheeling leaks and anonymous dispirits from the White House and national security agencies, then a Cabinet reshuffling can avoid the impression that he is in full command.

Leadership

The need is not for more belligerence in President Carter's policy or more bombast in his speeches, nor for a strong turning to Congress unmatched by action.

What's needed is presidential leadership.

The times require it. The Constitution authorizes it. This president is capable of it.

Pray, sir, begin.

Theodore C. Sorensen, former special counsel to President John F. Kennedy, practices law in New York City. This article for *The New York Times*.

Panic Politics

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Jimmy Carter and his spokesmen, Jody Powell, are not convincing when they deny that Carter's remarks about "panic in a crisis" referred indirectly to Sen. Edward Kennedy's behavior during the Chappaquiddick incident in 1969.

And for this subject to have come up so early in the campaign may make some wonder where the panic really lies.

Both Carter and Powell have been in politics too long not to know how such remarks would be interpreted; and if he hadn't meant to say it that way, Carter is articulate and knowledgeable enough not to have said it that way.

Not that Kennedy's experience at Chappaquiddick should be off-limits for discussion. But if Carter or anyone else wants to criticize or raise questions — there are certain questions still unanswered — he or she should do it openly. And someone surely will before the 1980 campaign is finished.

'Mistakes'

Innuendo and back-hand references ill become any president and certainly Jimmy Carter. For one thing, they are too reminiscent of some of his celebrated "mistakes" in the 1976 campaign — the "ethnic purity" remark, for example, and the flexible use of Martin Luther King's name, depending on the audience. These were forgiven a supposedly novice campaigner; this time around, such double-edged tactics will appear more Nixonian than amatorial.

A president can, and Carter did, have his housing secretary go to Miami and announce approval of 400 new housing units for that city, just a few weeks before the first formal Kennedy-Carter clash. Kennedy has no housing units to deliver.

A president can, and Carter did — order a temporary takeover of the Rock Island Railroad so that Midwestern farmers-voters can get their grain to market this fall. Kennedy can't take over railroads.

A president can, and Carter did, have his housing secretary go to Miami and announce approval of 400 new housing units for that city, just a few weeks before the first formal Kennedy-Carter clash. Kennedy has no housing units to deliver.

Mr. Pfaff has created a myth that the presidency is no longer powerful. The reality is that every president who has been a strong leader has found the means of carrying out his policy.

Paris. ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Abuse of Carter?

Has the International Herald Tribune begun to scrape the bottom of the barrel in search of editorial abuse for President Carter? I think James Reston (IHT, Sept. 20) should take some of his own advice: Stop "jogging" at the typewriter keyboard, and go fishing.

It is indeed disheartening to see an honest president all but destroyed by the press and rival politicians. Clearly President Carter has made some mistakes, but none so drastic as to have earned him the treatment in which he can no longer do any right.

When a president is criticized for jogging, it becomes necessary to examine the critical party's motives. Mr. Reston has jumped on the "dump Carter handwagon" with a column that rapidly approaches total absurdity. Yet many others, particularly other Democratic presidential hopefuls, believe that by rendering a president with at least

16 months remaining in office ineffective, they are doing what is best for the United States.

No one for a moment should believe that it is beneficial for the United States to have an ineffective president rather than an honest one. The U.S. public has until 1980 to decide whether President Carter should be re-elected, so until primary time officially begins, Mr. Reston and friends should travel to a nearby lake and . . . do some fishing.

PETER C. ADAMSON.

Presidential Power

The facts underlying William Pfaff's column (IHT, Sept. 25) about "The Myth and Reality" of the power of the presidency seem to me to illustrate the immense power of the president rather than to disprove it.

Lyndon Johnson waged war in Vietnam and Richard Nixon bombed Cambodia not only with-

out congressional sanction but despite specific opposition. The fact that the United States eventually had to get out of Vietnam and that Nixon was forced to relinquish the presidency after Watergate does not reflect impotence but the abuse of presidential power. Johnson's success with the Poverty Program is an example of the use of presidential power for legitimate purposes.

Jimmy Carter represents a different case. He simply cannot command the confidence of the Congress and of the people because he lacks the necessary qualities of leadership. People's expectations have not been overinflated, as Mr. Pfaff argued, and the problems of today are not beyond the capacity of government to deal with.

Mr. Pfaff has created a myth that the presidency is no longer powerful. The reality is that every president who has been a strong leader has found the means of carrying out his policy.

Paris. ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

سكرا من الاجل

Call to Foreign

Communists in India

Revolution on Back Burner

By Michael T. Kaufman

CALCUTTA (NYT) — At the headquarters of the Communist Party of India, in a typically rotting neighborhood of the city, R.K. Nag, a 40-year-old man, looked at the camera with a weary expression. He explained that he had forsaken his revolutionary career for a more practical one.

He is committed to revolutionary struggle, said Mr. Nag, who described himself as a Marxist. He added: "If that struggle leads to reforms, that does not mean we are reformists. We do not regard those reforms as ends, they are merely byproducts of the struggle."

On the office wall were portraits of Lenin and Stalin. The Communist Party of India, which seeks to steer a neutral course between the Chinese and Soviet parties, regards Stalin with reverence. The Communist Party of India, which supports and is supported by Moscow, does not.

The third major element in Bengali leftist politics, the all-but-collapsed Communist Party of India-Marxist-Leninist, a pro-Chinese faction, also likes Stalin.

And a poet asked about the recent works of Imamu Amiri Baraka, formerly known as LeRoi Jones.

But the major point of discussion on the left was the issue put to Mr. Nag: Is a revolutionary party invariably co-opted by its participation in electoral politics?

His party, which governs West Bengal, has been more successful in democratic elections than any other Communist party. The party-led coalition has a majority in the state legislature and is expected to increase its support in the next elections.

Pramode Dasgupta, the party leader, an ascetic, London-trained, nonpracticing lawyer, insists that the party remains fully committed to bringing about a total revolution on Marxist lines in all of India.

Effective Patronage

He is not willing to reject categorically the use of violence. At the same time he argues that some improvement in the quality of life introduced by the party-led government will raise the consciousness of people and lead to a revolutionary stage.

Except for its inability to prevent the almost daily power cuts, the government has won high marks. Still, a significant sector of the city's population wonders whether the very success of the government does not tarnish the party's revolutionary credentials.

"They will deny it, of course, but they have become what in Bengali we call *bhadrak*, you know, gentlemen," said Samar Sen, an elderly independent leftist who publishes a political journal called *Frontier* from a bare office above a slum alley. "They are social democrats," he says with a dismissive tone.

Mr. Sen scorns the other leftist groups as either "too dogmatic" or "too naive." He is, he implies, an elderly man occupying a solitary position on the left.

In Calcutta, solitude is hard to find, and he is not alone. There is for example, Arjun Nayak, who at 29 years old is trying to resume the medical studies that were interrupted when he went in prison for five years as one of some 20,000 Naxalites charged or detained for terrorism. His manners are gentle and his voice is soft as he discusses his past and the country's future.

Admits Mistakes

"We made some important mistakes," said the man who considers himself to be a revolutionary Marxist without any party. "The campaign of individual terror was a terrible miscalculation."

"So we should never have used the slogan 'Chairman Mao is our chairman.' That simply alienated nationalist sentiment and was tactically wrong. From the point of view of the movement and of slowing the revolution, I regret these things, but I do not regret my own loss, not at all."

He believes that the Soviet Union now represents the greatest threat to true socialist revolution. He has accepted China's new link to the United States as a necessary step.

In Bengal he can, he thinks, vote for the ruling party which he regards as incurably reformist. "The revolution is still to come," he said.

Nature of Politics

When it was suggested to Mr. Nag that perhaps in Calcutta was this century year of Stalin's birth being marked, he smiled and said he supposed this was true.

But then such is the nature of leftist politics in this boisterous, literate, and impoverished city that is strangely more evocative of Dickens than Kipling.

In a city where casual conversations took surprising turns in a five-day period, an American talked of his fondness for Leon Brezhnev, the pre-war French Socialist. A law student praised Rosa Luxemburg, the German Communist.

A planner told of a discussion circle in which he and his friends were attempting to synthesize the works of Freud, Jung and Gan-



Peter Strelzyk and his family show the balloon that carried them and the Wetzel family from East to West Germany.

German Balloonists' Flight to West: A Night Filled With Fear and Hope

By Michael Gerler

BONN, Sept. 27 (WP) — Just before midnight on September 15th, a small "Wartburg" sedan rolled through the darkened streets of Posen, East Germany, up the narrow, rutted roads leading to the wooded heights above the town, and stopped.

Two men got out. One held a flashlight while the other tossed some woolen threads into the chilly night air. The threads floated westward — toward the Federal Republic of Germany — at about 18 miles an hour. Enough, they hoped, to make it.

So began one of the most extraordinary escapes ever made across the East German border — one of the world's ugliest, lined with high, razor-sharp metal fences, automatically triggered machine guns, patrollers, and minefields.

Three hours later, and after a 28-mile flight in a homemade, hot-air balloon, the two men and their families landed in the West.

With its fortified border with the West, and the wall around Berlin, East Germany has sealed in its 17 million people for the past two decades. Each year, thousands of people try to get out but the numbers trying the routes over the wall or across the border have dwindled as the fortifications have grown increasingly deadly. About 450 people a year still make it through using more and more ingenious ways of escape.

The man driving the Wartburg that night was 37-year-old Peter Strelzyk, a former mechanic with the East German Air Force. Next to him was Guenter Wetzel, a 24-year-old bricklayer.

The men had two things in common: Both loved mechanical problems and both wanted out of East Germany, "that hermetically-sealed workers' and farmers' republic," as Strelzyk called it.

"If we were alone," Strelzyk told Stern, "we probably would have been gone a long time ago. But with women and children, everything is much more difficult."

The idea first came to them almost two years ago, while watching an East German television program about ballooning. "It hit me like a flash," Strelzyk said.

From then on, the two men read everything they could on the subject. In the basement of Strelzyk's house they began to build platforms, gas burners and a makeshift flamethrower.

Strelzyk and his son set up a homemade air blower driven by a motorbike motor. When it started, the noise shattered the silence. Luckily, Strelzyk told Stern, the motor bike noise over a road probably did not strike anybody as unusual.

Slowly, cold air is blown into the balloon. Strelzyk aims a homemade flamethrower into the balloon to heat the air. At first, the flame leaps back because the balloon is too flat. It sings out of the children and scatters the families. Then things happen fast, too fast.

Soon the balloon begins to lift as the air inside beats up. The ropes holding the gondola grow tight. Wetzel lights the gondola's burner, fueled by four tanks also to the gondola. These will power the balloon in flight.

During a test, Strelzyk had noticed that the balloon lost too much hot air switching from the flamethrower to the gondola's burner, so he gives it an extra shot from the flamethrower.

It is too much. An anchor spike tears from the ground, narrowly missing the canopy.

Leave Everything

In Wetzel's basement, the wives — Petra Wetzel and Doris Strelzyk — worked for months to stitch together a 60-foot-wide, 75-foot-high balloon out of curtains, sheets, shower liners and other material brought home piece by piece.

By early September, the balloon was finished and the two couples with their four children waited for the right night.

When the two men drove back from the heights above Posen the night of Sept. 15-16, they knew that the time had come. The balloon was stuffed into a small trailer behind the car. The tiny gondola — no more than a thin, metal floor about five feet square with iron pipes at the corners and rope sides — was carried on top of the car and covered with a canvas. Inside the gondola were four tanks of propane gas.

Before they leave, the youngest passenger, 2-year-old Andrea Wetzel, is given a mild sedative. They leave behind everything: the house, car, television, washing machine and other trappings of the East German middle class.

Later, Strelzyk would say: "Things were pretty good for us over there by East German standards. But it was no longer possible for us to lie to our children and put up with the political conditions in East Germany."

The ride back to the launching site is tense. A police car suddenly appears in a village as they pass through. But the police go into a local inn. In the wooded hills, the families sit by a clearing to listen for sounds. An army barracks is only a few miles away.

At 1:30 in the morning, they begin their work. The balloon is laid out flat. The gondola is fastened to the balloon and then anchored to the ground.

Snorkel Escape

Earlier this week, a family with a young child floated to the West in a rubber dinghy after a 40-mile, Baltic Sea journey. In Berlin last week, a snorkeler made it across a canal dividing the city and three weeks ago the East German driver of the U.S. ambassador to East Germany put his wife and child in the trunk and drove the ambassador's official car to West Berlin.

Last month, a man who had never flown took his family from Dresden and flew a light plane to the West. In July, families came in crop-dusting planes and gliders. And now, for the first time, a hot-air balloon.

Though all these escapes involve life-and-death risks, the balloonists' tale has come to symbolize all the resourcefulness, courage and political commitment that it takes to carry out such an adventure. Those who chart these escapes risk not only their own futures, but also those of their families.

After the balloonists landed near the tiny West German border town of Nalá shortly before 3 a.m. on Sept. 16, bits of their story were told in local newsmen. Soon afterward, however, the West German, mass-circulation, weekly magazine Stern paid the balloonists a rumored \$50,000 for exclusive rights to their story and this week the details of that story began to unfold in the magazine.

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But then he sees the police lettering and notices the oblong, headlamps which he knew belonged to an Audi. Made in West Germany.

Guarded 'Voice of Iran' in Russia

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 — Residents refer to it as the "Armenian section" of Baku, a borough of run-down, five-story apartment buildings interspersed with some pre-revolutionary one-story structures on the north side of the city, the capital of Azerbaijan.

In the middle is a giant stone wall, topped with barbed wire, surrounding an area the size of a city block. The tops of three tall transmitters identify it as the home of the government-run radio station.

It is not unusual in this country for radio stations and printing plants to be guarded, given Kremlin's monopoly of the media. But the station is particularly sensitive, according to Western intelligence sources, because it is the clandestine "National Voice of Iran."

You want to know how Moscow really feels about the tumultuous events in Iran, sources say, the Voice of Iran will tell you. And the clandestine station is saying these days that the Kremlin is increasingly distressed by course of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolution.

Radio Indicates Signs Of Kremlin Discontent

It wants a higher price for the gas it does deliver.

When pro-U.S. Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi fled to the United States in January, the Russians obviously hoped for a new regime that would be more sympathetic toward its huge northern neighbor. Good relations with oil-rich Iran would be a particularly valuable prize at a time when Moscow faces increasing difficulties in maintaining its high levels of oil production.

Khomeini, however, has appeared to be at least as leery of Moscow as he is of Washington, and in some ways he has been more of a thorn in the Kremlin's side than the Shah was.

Officials in Baku deny that any National Voice of Iran operates there.

"I've been in the business for 20 years and it's the first time I've heard of it existing here," Akshin Babayev, deputy chief of Azerbaijan's radio and television committee, told a recent visitor.

The Voice was well out in front of the official Soviet press in calling for the Shah's overthrow. The official press did not even identify the Shah as the focus of the revolution until last December, and made no personal attack on him until after he had left Iran.

Kurdish Question

The Voice has not called for Khomeini's overthrow yet, but it has been openly critical of his regime. Recently, for example, it has called for reconciliation on the Kurdish question, branding as "counterproductive" the use of force to suppress the rebels. It has urged greater autonomy for the Kurds within a united Iran.

The Voice has also opposed the Khomeini regime's suppression of leftist groups, urging "unity of action by committed progressive and religious forces" to keep the revolution on track.

Early this month at least one Soviet newspaper picked up the attack. Quoting "reports from Iran," political commentator Alexander Bovin wrote that "alarm, anxiety, lack of confidence and disappointment have replaced that hope" which he said had characterized the early days of the Iranian revolution.

Transmitting Since '59

But according to Western intelligence sources who monitor the broadcasts, the Voice of Iran has been transmitting from Baku since 1959. Calling itself Iranian, the station beams Soviet propaganda into Iran, 100 miles away, for 45 minutes every day. One 15-minute segment in the Azerbaijani language is sandwiched between two Persian-language broadcasts of the same duration. (At least 10 million Azerbaijanis live in Iran, compared with about 4 million in the Soviet Union.)

The Voice of Iran railed for years against the U.S. military presence in Iran and denounced what it called the "shambles" of Iranian resources by American oil companies, while praising "our friendly northern neighbor," the Soviet Union.

Moscow has apparently used the Voice to put across its views while generally maintaining a hands-off policy in its official press, which has permitted it to pursue closer relations with the Shah and the ayatollah alike.

Some Western analysts regard Mr. Bovin as something of a maverick, and his article appeared in the newspaper *Nedelya*, which is relatively low in prestige. An article that has since appeared in the government newspaper *Izvestia*, along with a personal message to Khomeini from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, repeated the earlier, positive approach to the ayatollah.

Thus, many analysts are not clear as to whether the Kremlin is about to change its policy toward the Khomeini regime. They are watching for other signs — and monitoring the National Voice of Iran reports.

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Radio Probes Expansion of TV Audience Through European Satellite

By Murray Seeger

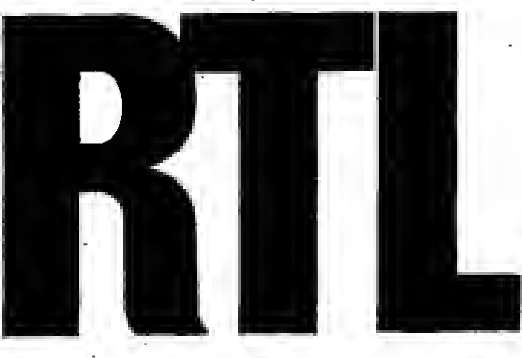
LUXEMBOURG — Inside the Arctic Circle in Norway not long ago, a brightly dressed concert band of Laplanders serenaded a visiting celebrity. Max Meynier had arrived in a big white and purple tractor-trailer truck after a trip of 2,500 miles (3,900 kilometers) from Paris to Hammerfest.

While tourists often come here, the arrival of Max was something special — he is the late night disc jockey on Europe's most popular radio station and he took the drive north to reinforce his connection with the continent's night people, especially the truck drivers.

"When there's light of my microphone gives me the green light to go up my broadcast, I am no longer mentally in a radio studio, but I get into my rig and move behind the steering wheel in my cab," Meynier wrote in his memoirs.

On a continent where nearly all radio and television broadcasting is controlled in one way or another by governments, the transmissions of Max Meynier and many others from Radio-Television Luxembourg (RTL) have moved across political, economic and cultural barriers.

The only wholly privately owned broadcasting company in the continent, RTL claims to have an audience of 40 million persons each week for its five radio and two television programs.



In addition RTL uses American-type promotion and marketing techniques to identify with its audience. Meynier's campaign carried the slogan "Truck Drivers Are Nice," while another recent campaign distributed stickers with astrological associations. "I'm a Leo and I love RTL," one slogan posted on a car window said.

The neighboring countries have tolerated the brush, highly promoted RTL with only modest grumbles until recently when the company disclosed it was investigating the possibility of transmitting its television signal from an electronic satellite parked over the continent.

Such an innovation could permit RTL eventually to transmit television programs and commercials directly to millions of viewers who are limited to their national broadcast groups.

Limited Commercials

While the national broadcasting companies, except in Belgium, allow limited broadcasting of commercials, a bigger RTL entry into more markets would upset individual country's policies.

The new competition would also be likely to take more viewers away from the generally dull programming on official West European channels if the experience RTL has gained is a guide.

In its relatively small viewing area of northeast France and southeast Belgium, where French is the dominant language, RTL has already the largest single audience share. Even in the small border viewing area of West Germany, a majority of the audience follows RTL.

However, a majority of Luxembourg citizens, who speak a dialect of German, watch the three West German channels available in their area. RTL recently added a Sunday afternoon TV show in the local dialect to reach more of its home audience.

The suggestion that RTL might be able to increase its viewing area through a single gigantic technological leap has sparked a debate in West Germany on the possibility of permitting the entry of commercial broadcasting to the government's preserve or, at least, allowing the introduction of cable telecasting from neighboring countries.

BBC Problems

In Britain, where the Independent Broadcasting Authority has been highly successful in introducing commercial broadcasting, the government-subsidized BBC asserts it is handicapped by a lack of funds to maintain fair competition and should either get more official help or be allowed to accept advertising.

The Belgian Broadcasting Agency, which is divided into two French and two Flemish language channels, is also unhappy that it has lost part of its audience to RTL and claims to be short of funds to compete. RTL reaches beyond the French-speaking area of Belgium through cable connections.

"I feel we are close to our listeners whichever country they live in — maybe that is an explanation for our suc-

'I feel we are close to our listeners whichever country they live in — maybe that is an explanation for our success. Radio and television have a part to play in friendship and understanding.'

cess," said Gust Graas, general director of RTL. "Radio and television have a part to play in friendship and understanding and we listen in all reaction from the people who follow RTL each week."

In addition to examining the possibility of direct telecasting into homes from Paris to Hamburg and Frankfurt to Amsterdam, RTL is expanding its capacity to produce commercials and programs in anticipation of a general expansion of European television.

"We are trying to set up a group of creative centers," one RTL executive said. "Whatever the future brings, there will be more demand for broadcast material."

RTL already has studios in Paris, London and Amsterdam, as well as in Luxembourg. Under the rules of European broadcasting, however, all of its signals go out from 10 transmitters located in the Grand Duchy.

The biggest audience — nine million a day — follows RTL French radio which produces its programs in Paris, sends them by cable to Luxembourg, where they are transmitted 22 hours a day.

From his late night program alone, RTL claims, Meynier receives 25,000 letters a year.

German and English radio shows are produced in Luxembourg and broadcast on shorter daily schedules. There are also radio transmissions in Luxembourgish and Flemish, a dialect of Dutch.

The Luxembourg Broadcasting Co. was founded in 1929 to study the possibility of entering the radio business. In the following year, the company was given a monopoly for broadcasting in the country by the Luxembourg government.

On the air from 1932 until 1939, LBC broadcasting was halted because Luxembourg attempted to remain neutral in World War II. The German Army occupied the broadcasting studios in 1940 and incorporated the system into the Nazi propaganda network. Luxembourg was liberated by the U.S. Army under Gen. George Patton in 1944 and the station was used by the American government for 10 months.

Renewable Franchise

In 1945, RTL began its new life. Owned primarily by French and Belgian investors, RTL operated on a renewable franchise from the Luxembourg government which runs until 1995.

The law requires that the company board include a majority of Luxembourg citizens and the current management is composed of 13 locals, nine Frenchmen and three Belgians.

In 1978, RTL took in the equivalent of \$160 million from all of its activities. It also paid about \$35 million in taxes to the Luxembourg government, making it the country's second largest budget contributor after the Luxembourg subsidiary of the Dresdner Bank of West Germany.

Los Angeles Times

Art in Paris

Jackson Pollock's Wandering Line

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — Although Jackson Pollock is an entirely original figure in 20th-century art, he appeared and worked in a context, that of Expressionism and Surrealism, which bathed the mental world of art on either side of the Atlantic. As a result, though he elaborated his style and technique on his own, and although he was entirely personal, he can now be seen to have had colleagues who followed the same path as he did at about the same period — just as we find Thomas Edison and Charles Cross inventing the phonograph independently on opposite sides of the ocean.

The exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, to Nov. 18, includes some works ranging from the late 1930s to 1955, most of them on paper, and a now famous sequence of photographs of Pollock at work taken by Hans Namuth.

Pollock, born in Cody, Wyo., in 1912, died in an automobile accident in 1956, at the age of 44. His brief career nonetheless left a powerful mark on U.S. art, and one can be happy for the occasion to see his work in Europe.

His formation itself is interesting in that it traces the evolution not only of his own work, but also of American painting in general. Thus, in 1930, he went to study under Thomas Hart Benton in New York. Benton's outlook was not so foreign to that of the Wanderers in Russia, in that both believed that the artist's business was to record the aspects of daily life in their own country. Benton's influence on Pollock was determined in that it set into focus everything that he was to reject.

Next Pollock turned to the Mexican muralists, José Orozco and David Siqueiros, whose brutal expressionism was much more in tune with his own explosive temperament. Add the encounter with the works of Picasso, with the Surrealists even before they came to New York — particularly the recourse to myth and to automatism — and we have the extent of outside influences on his work.

The characteristic form with which Pollock became identified is the drip technique. He was the first to use it in America. But his earlier work is extremely interesting for various reasons which one can now take stock of in the Paris show.

First, one is impressed by the conflictual intensity these works express. There is naturally a reflection of the expressionist attitude here, but that is not all. Pollock's own mood is not serene, to say the least, and the works we see are at the confluence of three separate factors — a violent aesthetic style, a violent world in a savage war and an apparently violent state of inner tension in the artist himself. The result is a paroxysm of expressionism which appears to be one of the most acute forms that manner has achieved — especially when one considers that the medium used is drawing — in itself a subdued idiom.

Next we discover that all of Pollock's work is essentially the record of a wandering line, and that Pollock's unusual power, as soon as he deserts the recognizable expressionist rendering of vague mythic entities, resides in the unerring way that he gives that endless line an erratic life.

One is reminded here of what Henri Michaux discovered on his own in a different context, looking at the works of Klee and finding out that a line on its own could lead an independent life, could wander and dream and lead us with it wherever it went. Michaux drawings with India ink, while they are the work of a quite different temperament, occasionally come to mind in viewing some of Pollock's drawings.

Pollock explained how he would work with the paper or canvas flat on the ground, walking around it or even standing at the center of it, and trailing the paint onto it in a state of unawareness from which he emerged from time to time to take stock.

What Pollock achieves as a two-dimensional effect, has led to certain prolongations of the notion, originally formulated by Matisse, that canvas was to be treated as a two-dimensional surface. To this Pollock was to add an attempt to make the whole of that surface into a web of equal density, and that has had a strong impact, mainly on U.S. painters. I am not sure, however, that this type of formal reconnaissance of what an artist does, and the formal theories arising out of it, represent the most productive way of looking at such work.

Perhaps it would be more helpful to approach this highly charged

work while bearing in mind a somewhat different notion. One can suggest that ever since art has existed at the earnest level which is represented by cave paintings or by the work of Jackson Pollock, these artists have been striving, through varying forms, to depict the same "something" which is the object (or subject) of painting.

Some works are extremely transparent, to the point where one seems to see through the subject itself and to perceive something that stands on the far side of it. Sometimes, on the contrary, they are extremely opaque, and one senses that they are like a screen — such as the one that stands at the middle of all Orthodox churches — that signifies something lying behind it.

Pollock, without a doubt, was profoundly involved with formal questions. But that, I believe, came afterward, once a work was finished, and the result of the analysis sank into oblivion at the moment he picked up a brush to attack the next one. And in this perspective he is much closer to the splendid and tragic figure of Balzac's "Unknown Masterpiece," who worked all his life on a single painting. When he died, his friends entered the studio with the keenest interest, and were astounded to discover an immense welter of pigment covering the entire canvas, while out of it, at the bottom, emerged a human foot.



Pollock's "Number 26" (1951).

Around the Galleries

19th-Century British Watercolors

London

19th-Century British Watercolors. Brotherton Gallery, 77 Walton Street, London SW3, to Oct. 6. Victorian painting in general, and watercolors in particular, offer a fruitful and comparatively inexpensive field for the collector and connoisseur. This selection of more than 80 items includes work by Varley, Prout and Sutton Palmer, and a delightful seascape with flowers by the self-taught Irish painter Andrew Nicholson (1804-1886).

Michael Stokoe, Anthony Dawson, 41 Lillington Road, London SW13 to Oct. 7.

Stokoe is painter, draftsman and printmaker whose recent work includes examples in all three mediums. Essentially a landscapist, who divides his time between England, France and Italy, his best works are celebrations of sunlit days, for example, the etching "Spring Breeze," the drawing "The River," and the watercolor "Olive Trees and Rocks, Sicily." The screenprint "Red Boats" and the large oil painting of a "Cornfield at Naudy."

Burlington International Fine Art Fair, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1, to Oct. 12. More than 300 works, exhibited by 30 galleries, are to be seen at this second Burlington International. Works of note include John Linnell's "The Ferry, Lichfield" 1825 (Martyr Gregory Gallery), a conversation piece by T.M. Rooke (Julian Hartnoll), Willem Maris' "Landscape with Cattle" (M. Newman) and "Still Life With Game and Landscape" by Jean-Baptiste Oudry (Helm), a fine decorative piece from the Chateau de Verdun.

Kit Williams, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W1, to Oct. 13. Under the title "Masquerade," Williams shows the 16 original paintings which make up the book of the same title recently published by Jonathan Cape. The pictures, which incorporate text as well as image, tell the fantastic tale of Jack Hare's journey to the sun and at the same time provide the clues for a nationwide treasure hunt. Such considerations aside, they are paintings of great beauty and excellence.

Clifton Pugh, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London SW3, to Oct. 13. Clifton Pugh has updated the Greek myth of Leda, and transport-

ed it to his native Australia in this splendid series of hush pictures — "Leda and the Emu." This expedition enables him to portray with his usual affection the human form, exotic Antipodean fauna and the Australian outback.

Glasgow 1900, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1. Opening its new gallery in Glasgow in June, the Fine Art Society mounted a loan exhibition of paintings, jewelry, and furniture produced by the Glasgow "school" of artists at the turn of the century, which it has now brought to the parent gallery in Bond Street.

Paris

Charles Simonds, Galerie Baudouin Lebon, 36 Rue des Archives, Paris 4, to Oct. 22.

Simonds makes miniature landscapes, buildings and archaeological remains out of clay and bits of twigs. Some years ago he was doing this in the streets of New York, settling the tiny constructions of his "little people" in gaps in the crumbling masonry. The present exhibition shows a selection from Simonds' production during a one-year stay in Berlin on a West German government grant. The pieces are meant to be viewed as a sequence. A flat plain of cracked mud goes into geological labor and pink wells begin to emerge, some of them very like breasts, others very definitely crowned with parted lips. While others still are allusively genital. Gradually these formations are taken over and built upon by the "little people," first in a primitive way, and finally more elaborately, the last structure being an astronomical observatory. The last two pieces show the structure's decay and the rubble's ultimate disappearance into the ground. Simonds' imaginary world, in its modest form, is thoroughly engaging and gives food for the viewer's fantasy.

Roger Ackling, Galerie Nancy Gillespie-Elisabeth de Laage, 34 Rue Beauregard, Paris 3, to Oct. 18. Ackling's work stands at the point where various attitudes and procedures join. What we have is a number of bits of driftwood into which lines have been burned with a magnifying glass, and set underneath each work (and inseparably part of it) a frame stating its title and as a rule something about the circumstances in which the work was done. This collection was done mainly during a trip to Iceland, and

Ackling will, for instance, take a round fragment of wood and work carefully for an hour burning a spiral around it. The result stands on the border between the conceptual, the nature mystical, and what might be described as "process art" — a form in which the process of production is, in some ways, more important and significant than the end result. That Ackling goes to out-of-the-way places and then hikes off to even remoter corners of the land to perform his ritual of concentration and work with the sun turns his undertaking and its unprepossessing form into a sort of prayer or prophecy.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Louis Cane, Galerie Daniel Temple, 30 Rue Beauregard, Paris 3, to Oct. 31.

Cane represents the ultimately formal approach of one sector of the French avant-garde which, after a semantic struggle with the basics of the painter's craft — frame, canvas, pigment — is now turning its formal quest toward the art of the past. The result is an austere structure that could very well be taken for the geometric traces left on a wall after the frescoes that once filled them with their life had decayed and vanished. Cane, however, is not an ironclad formalist. He has aesthetic yearnings that his own severely cannot satisfy as such, and so these large works serve as a support for ripples of shading that attempt to satisfy the eye just as the geometric form bids to satisfy the mind. What stands out clearly in this venture is that the highly formalist approach Cane has imposed on himself is in fact an insoluble bind.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

The Art Market

Scholarship and Sales of Objets d'Art

By Soren Melikian

LONDON (IHT) — When the marble portrait of a 17th-century Italian cardinal was knocked down at £165,000 earlier this week, it signaled a turning point in the art market. A new era is beginning in which objects d'art are being parlayed into paintings. This is subject to one prerequisite: The objects d'art must be subordinated into a position of importance by scholarship.

The four-day sale that began on Monday at Myrmas Park, Hertfordshire, has consecrated the latter as a key factor in the market. Unlike some recent glamorous sales, the context in which the pieces were sold did not help very much. The house auction, despite the splendid total of £2.5 million deftly netted by Christie's auctioneers, was not the most appropriate setting for Renaissance and Baroque sculpture of international standing. The auction had no famous name to peg it on, as in the Mentmore sale in 1977. It had no dramatic background as did the von Hirsch collection last year. The collection did not even have a past to enhance it, having been amassed in the late 19th century and early 20th. With no trump up their sleeve, Christie's staked their all on cataloging, giving an unprecedented scholarly twist to four or five key entries.

This was made possible by their latest brilliant coup, which was to rope in Charles Avery as a full-time expert. A prominent specialist of 16th- and 17th-century Italian and Italianate sculpture he was on the curatorial staff of the Victoria and Albert Museum until he joined Christie's last July.

Avery's Impact

On Monday, Avery's impact tipped the scales.

The £165,000 bust of the Italian prelate has none of the qualities that would normally endear it to current aesthetic faddists. It is supremely well-carved, but in a most academic manner that comes within inches of stilled conventionalism. Nor is it an object of instant appeal to the public. The marble portrait of a 17th-century cardinal leaves every one stone cold. The name of Roman sculptor Alessandro Algardi, famous as he may have been in 18th-century England (IHT, Sept. 1-2, 1979), does not do much to glamorize it except to a handful of specialists.

Avery's entry made all the difference in the world by setting bust and author alike in historical perspective. He noted that it first appeared at a Sotheby auction in 1926 as a portrait of one Cardinal Della Rovere. It acquired the Algardi label in 1973 through the care of M. Heimbürger-Ravalli who put forward the name of another cardinal as the possible sister before turning on to the real subject — Monsignor Antonio Cerri whose tomb stands in the Chiesa del Gesù in Rome. On it, a marble bust bears a striking resemblance to the auction portrait.

At that point, the most conscientious auction house cataloger would have felt he had nicely solved the problem in hand. The scholar's instinct led Avery to take up the matter with a leading authority on Italian baroque sculpture, Dr. Jennifer Montagu, who pointed out that the auction portrait is not a copy of the mausoleum bust as Heimbürger-Ravalli thought. It is the other way

around: the omission of some details of costume, the simplification of the features on the tomb bust, when compared with the piece in Christie's sale, give it away as a copy. Christie's piece on the contrary, Dr. Montagu goes on, shows Algardi's typical carving and drilling technique. It is datable to around 1642, the year of the cardinal's death.

Sensational Work

That turned the bust into a sensational work of art. No original Algardi has been auctioned in many years. Avery rounded off his bit of sleuthing with clever campaigning behind the scenes. He casually observed to those who made inquiries that when one terracotta bust surfaced in the trade, years ago, it was promptly bought by the Victoria and Albert Museum. As a noted scholar, he was interviewed by the London Evening Standard before the sale — a most welcome coincidence that the object estimated £75,000 was more likely in his view to reach the £100,000 mark. The price eventually paid by Agnew's of London was £165,000.

To appreciate the contribution of art historians, one only has to contrast it with the £13,200 paid for the preceding lot. This too is a very grand, very handsome, marble bust, at least as attractive as Algardi's. Previously unpublished and undocumented, it has, alas, not been fully identified yet. The sitter may well be a prince of the Barberini family, Maffeo. But the author remains unknown.

Later, other rarities soared sky high. The price of £44,000 given for a pair of large Imari porcelain bowls of the early 18th century fitted as tureens with French silver mounts is enormous. They are pre-

ty, big, and rare, but by no means can they be dubbed major works of art. On Wednesday, it was the 10 of Delftware to multiply its previous record fivefold. Two tulip vases, 160 centimeters high, made around 1690, soared to £20,500 — 2½ times their estimate. Shaped like Chinese pagodas, they are the biggest in existence and are well preserved Dutch pieces can be, that is bits tucked here and there, minor chips etc. Rarity aside, however, the pieces are mere curiosities, pleasing to doubt, but hardly masterpieces of high order.

All this points to a tendency price objects d'art according to the stamp collector's criteria. Aesthetic considerations weigh less. Precise identification establishing its rarity in its own category — the "only Algardi bust the biggest Delftware tulip vases and so on — propels objects of vastly differing merits into the same financial bracket. The onetime banal pair of bowls — Imari porcelain was produced in large quantities — with modest (but rare) silver mounts, becomes a good as a masterly superior, though anonymous, marble portrait. The driving force behind this is the investor, the banker who so special knowledge in art, who invades the market and demand reassurance. For precise identification scholarship is the ultimate. It is therefore playing an increasing role in international competition. It is more than just an amusing coincidence that John Hayward, former of the Victoria and Albert Museum, works for Sotheby's while Avery has left the Victoria and Albert side with Christie's.

Sooner or later this will affect all sectors and the winners will be those who have the largest and best contingent of scholars. What might well be a worldwide brain drain has just begun.



Algardi's marble bust of Cardinal Cerri is flanked by rare tulip vases that brought five times the price ever paid for Delftware.

Dance in Paris

Alvin Ailey Opens a Two-Week Retrospective

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 28 (IHT) — The Alvin Ailey American Dance Company ranks right up there with Maurice Béjart and his troupe in its popularity with the Paris dance audience — one of the few that can safely be booked into the 5,000-seat Palais des Sports, as they were a few seasons ago.

So it is hardly surprising that the company's two-week stand at the 1,000-seat Theatre de la Ville was sold out before it began, nor that the wildly enthusiastic reception it got on opening night suggested that Ailey could stay here all year if he wanted.

Jamison Absent

This was accomplished despite the absence of the inimitable Judith Jamison, who along with Maxine Sherman is on the disabled list. Their absence means that the announced repertoire of 21 works to be performed during the two weeks has been pared to 18, including 13 not seen before in Paris. They include seven of Ailey's own ballets and works by six other choreographers and range in date over most of the 21 years since Ailey founded his own company, from John Butler's "Portrait of Billie" (1959) to "Sunrise . . . Sunset" (1977) by Gene Hill Sagan, an impressive retrospective.



Dudley Williams

Jamison's absence also means that the Paris audience can focus on the other dancers in this strong troupe. For the most part they are not only gifted dancers, but strongly personal, forming a company that has a corporate style without sacrificing individuality. The lyrical

Donna Wood, the quicksilver Marilyn Banks, the fleet Masazumi Chaya and the powerful Alistair Butler were among those who were hastily cheered during the first program.

It was George Faison's ebullient "Suite Odis," musically a homage to Otis Redding, that ended the first program and brought down the house, even drawing an encore from Banks and Chaya in their duo to "Lover's Prayer," in which they caromed around the stage like a pair of deranged billiard balls.

Ailey's "Masekela Language" to the music of the South African trumpeter Hugh Masekela and newly rescored by Sylvia Waters and Kelvin Rotardier, mixed comedy with tragedy. The scene is a seedy tavern with the music ostensibly coming from a broken-down jukebox. Each of the eccentric patrons makes his own bid for attention, Alistair Butler as a swaggering hood and Marilyn Banks as a tannish aggressive girl being the most sharply defined. At the end a man bursts in, apparently a victim of police violence, and the vague menace of racial conflict that has hung in the air suddenly becomes explicit.

Two other Ailey works completed this program, which consisted entirely of pieces created in the period from 1969 to 1972. The veteran Dudley Williams shone in his solo.

"Love Songs," simple and lyrical and "wringing enormous variety from a fundamentally narrow vocabulary." "Stream" set to "Elegies" by the Czech composer Karel Kabelek, matched the composer's virtuosity with deployment of a wide range of percussion instruments with a variety of abstract group movements.

Restoration

'Night Watch' Is Drying Out

AMSTERDAM (AP) — It's just five years now since schoolteacher Willem de Rijk went berserk in the Rijksmuseum here and slashed Rembrandt's "Night Watch." The painting, which can only be seen behind glass in a sealed room with controlled temperature and humidity, it must stay there until a new layer of varnish dries completely.

But the end to isolation is in sight. "The painting is no hurry but we hope to have it back on display by the end of next year, or perhaps the beginning of 1981," museum spokesman Willem de Rijk said. "We are currently considering ways of putting the painting, consistent with visitors' good view," said the spokesman. De Rijk was prosecuted but placed in a mental hospital where he took his own life April 13, 1978.

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Norway Studies Use of Its Oil, Gas

By Paul Lewis

OSLO (NYT)—One notice in the pages of a leading hotel here has guests to save energy. Another, by the piping hot bathtub, cautions them not to get too hot. The notices are a reflection of the contradictions in the country as Norway's 4.4 million inhabitants try to decide how quickly they should use the natural reserves of oil and natural gas under their country's waters in the North Sea.

Many other oil-rich nations are having trouble converting oil revenues into new industries, and thus it is not surprising that Norway is so conservative to limit output. But the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Norway is particularly sensitive to the economic effects of Western trading partners.

Norwegian Parliament has set a ceiling of 90 million tons of oil and natural gas, or roughly 10 times the known consumption needs, to strike a balance between the world's demand for oil and Norway's own desire to stretch

out its reserves and prevent the economy from being flooded with inflation-causing oil money. But current production is just 40 million tons a year and the Petroleum Ministry estimates that output will rise to a peak of only 55 million tons in the mid-1980's, based on known oil funds. The revenue from this output level is thought to be sufficient to push the balance of payments into comfortable surplus and enable the government to repay foreign debt.

Thus, officials of the Petroleum Ministry say that the question is whether to push ahead fast with exploration and production in the hope of eventually lifting output to the 90 million-ton ceiling set by Parliament, thereby creating an estimated 2,000 jobs, or whether to follow a more cautious policy designed to freeze output at around present levels for the remainder of the century, or perhaps even let it decline.

Later this year, officials say, the government will present a white paper to Parliament setting out the pros and cons of the various oil policy options. A production policy decision is expected early in 1980.

An important economic factor in the coming debate, most observers agree, will be how well the government does in its efforts to convert the country's oil wealth into industrial investments that will keep Norway prosperous after the oil fields run dry.

The government is still trying to negotiate oil-for-new-industry deals directly with the West German and French governments, including a reported plan to grant North Sea exploration rights to French state-owned oil companies in exchange for a Peugeot-Citroen auto assembly plant.

But the difficulty of concluding such agreements with free-enterprise, Western economies was illustrated earlier this year when private shareholders in the Swedish Volvo automobile company voted down Norway's plan to give Sweden four million tons of oil a year in exchange for lumber, ores and a big share of the work on a new Volvo car.

Since "the Volvo fiasco," as the local press calls it, the Norwegian government has stressed a policy of granting exploration licenses to oil companies that help Norwegian industry through infusions of new capital and technology.

Thus, successful foreign applicants in the fourth round of drilling licenses awarded last April included the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), which promised a new chemical venture with the Norwegian company Jonstrup, and the Superior Oil Company, whose Falck subsidiary is going into partnership with Elken-Spigerwerk in a new copper venture.

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Patrice Allain-Dupre



Uwe Kitzinger

People in Business

FNAC (Federation Nationale d'Achat pour les Cadres), the Paris retailer, has named Patrice Allain-Dupre director of communications.

American Express has named card division Regional Vice President Charles Gilson vice president in charge of its offices in Moscow.

Uwe Kitzinger, the dean of the European Institute of Business Administration, or INSEAD, at Fontainebleau, France, has been appointed director of the Oxford Centre for Management Studies, effective in the autumn of next year. He replaces Bob Treker, who will become director of the Corporate Policy Group, Oxford.

Terry Quinn has been named director, corporate relations and advertising, of ITT Europe. He was formerly director, corporate relations and advertising, for ITT's Africa and the Middle East group.

The former general director of the Italian industrial holding com-

pany IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), Alberto Boyer, has been named chairman of Credito Italiano, succeeding Silvio Gozzio, who has stepped down at the age of 70.

Antonio Cravero has been named managing director of Orion Bank in London, replacing Neil McFadyen, who will be returning to the Royal Bank of Canada's head office in Montreal. Mr. Cravero has been a vice president in the international division of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Michael Curlew has been named an associate of Heidrick and Struggles, international executive recruiting firm, in London. He was formerly a senior partner in the Coopers and Lybrand partnership in Iran.

The editor of the oil journal Noroil, Hakon Lavik, has been named assistant press relations spokesman for the public affairs and information department of Statoil in Stavanger, Norway.

U.S. Banks Increase Prime Rate to 13.5%

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — Citibank led the way today as most major U.S. banks raised their prime rate to 13½ percent from 13%, effective immediately.

The prime rate is the rate that banks charge on short-term loans to their best customers.

Citibank, the nation's second largest, was the first to move to that level from the industry-wide 13% percent. It had the option to go to the higher rate under its formula, which is pegged to the three-week average of the 90-day certificate-of-deposit rate.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. was the first bank to follow suit to the 13½ level, which is a record. It was the seventh increase for the rate in the last two months. The rate stood at 11½ percent in August and has risen rapidly since.

The Federal Reserve Board has been pushing up short-term interest rates in recent weeks in an effort to slow inflation, which is at an annual rate of about 13 percent.

Analysts said that the increases came amid signs that pressures for

higher short-term rates might be abating, noting that rates on U.S. Treasury bills fell slightly this week.

Less Gold Seen Offered for Sale

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — Gold offered for sale to the market this year will decline by over 200 metric tons to 1,562 tons and will fall again in 1980, according to Herbert Kaufmann, bullion manager for Swiss Bank Corp.

In a newspaper story, Mr. Kaufmann estimated that gold offered for sale to the market this year will decline by over 200 metric tons to 1,562 tons and will fall again in 1980, according to Herbert Kaufmann, bullion manager for Swiss Bank Corp.

The lower estimate is based on the expectation, which he described as more realistic, that the auctions will also end.

N.Y. Stocks Head Lower; Dow Jones Index Off 8.7

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — Worry over international developments depressed stocks over a wide area in active trading today.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 8.79 points and closed at 878.67 as declines led advances by about two to one. Volume picked up a bit to about 35.9 million shares from 33.11 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors grew cautious following reports, later confirmed, that President Carter planned a television address about Cuba on Sunday. Analysts also cited caution over talks this week between U.S. and West German monetary authorities before the International Monetary Fund annual meeting in Belgrade next week.

The market took in stride the increase to the prime rate.

Glamorous and blue chips retreated. IBM lost ½ to 67½. General Motors ¼ to 62½. Du Pont ¼ to 42½. Burlington Northern ¼ to 58 and active American Telephone ¼ to 55½. Volume leader Pan American World Airways dipped ¼ to 7½.

Many of the oil stocks pulled back on profit-taking. They have been strong recently on speculation about North American oil and gas discoveries.

Oil of California ¼ to 51½. Standard Oil of California ¼ to 57½. Superior Oil ¼ to 50½. Columbia Gas ¼ to 36½. Gulf Oil ¼ to 33½ and Exxon ¼ to 59. Gulf said it sold its 18.35-percent stake in Esso SA Francaise to Exxon for 1.58 million Exxon common shares. Sedco reported a sharply lower fiscal-year net and fell ¼ to 44½.

St. Joe minerals raised lead prices 5 cents a pound and gained ¼ to 32½. First Mississippi ended with a gain of ¼ to 20½ after touching 21½ at one point and Kerr McGee

climbed ¼ to 60½. Neither could account for the gains.

Beech Aircraft settled for a gain of 2½ to 39½ on merger speculation after hitting a high for the year of 40½.

Binney and Smith skidded 5½ to 27. It recently rejected a merger proposal from Kellogg Co. and today said there were no new developments.

China to Tap International Loan Agencies

PEKING, Sept. 28 (AP) — China is ready to tap United Nations lending institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for loans to finance its massive modernization programs, Vice Premier Gu Mu said today.

In a rare news conference for foreign reporters, the official said his government was still working on a timetable for its applications to the international agencies.

He said arrangements already were being made for China to borrow directly from the United States, Japan, several Western European countries, Romania and Yugoslavia.

The vice premier said he would not rule out accepting loans or technological help from the Soviet Union, its arch rival in the Communist world, or from Eastern Europe. The main considerations are favorable interest rates and easy repayment schedules, he said.

The official noted that China has rich deposits of natural resources, including oil and coal, that it plans to export in large quantities to help pay off its debts.

Survey: Consumers' Confidence In U.S. Economy at Record Low

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 28 (Reuters) — Consumers' confidence in the U.S. economy reached a record low in August, according to a University of Michigan survey.

In a poll of more than 1,200 respondents, the survey's index showed that consumer sentiment during August was 64.5, the lowest point since the survey was initiated. It was off 3.6 points from May, off nearly 14 points from a year earlier and off 23 points from two years ago.

Richard Curtin, who directed the survey, said "the overall decline in sentiment has been less severe than prior to the last recession, mainly due to the impact of buy-in-advance psychology."

Thirty-three percent of those interviewed in August reported that it was a good time to buy large household durables, as prices would only go higher in the future. A year ago, and also in May, 1978, 35 percent felt this way, the study said. The percentage of those reporting that they were worse off financially rose to 38 percent from 33 percent a year ago, the study said. Twenty-five percent expected to be worse off in a year, compared with 23 percent a year ago.

In other findings, the survey showed that the percentage of those rating government economic policy as poor rose to 42 percent from 38 percent in May and 36 percent a year ago. Only 46 percent said conditions for buying housing were favorable, compared to 52 percent in May and 50 percent a year ago.

Soaring Copper Prices May End the U.S. Penny

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) — The price of copper, propelled by the same speculation that has sent gold and silver prices soaring, has risen more than 20 percent in the past week and is nearing the point at which the U.S. government may stop making copper pennies.

Several major copper producers raised prices Thursday to \$1.05 a pound, and one boosted it to \$1.10. That is up from 89 cents or less a week ago, just before the speculative fever that drove up gold and silver prices spread to copper.

Speculators from West Germany and some Middle Eastern nations are reported to have taken delivery of large quantities of the metal, leading some speculators to hope for shortages that will keep driving up prices. Stocks in warehouses supervised by commodity exchanges in New York and London have dropped by more than 60 percent during the last year.

For the first time since a similar speculative binge in 1974, concern is being voiced over the future of the copper penny, whose metal con-

tent would be worth a penny if the price of copper rises to \$1.75 a pound.

The Treasury Department announced earlier this week that a government study group had recommended that pennies be made from a cheaper aluminum alloy "where and if copper costs more than \$1.15 a pound."

If there is more than a penny's worth of copper in a penny, people could make money by melting the coins and selling the metal. That happened to silver coins, which are no longer minted.

Meanwhile, many analysts said they were puzzled by the feverish increases, which began last Friday on commodities markets, and have continued this week. "We don't know what's going on," said Nelson Chang, director of commodity research for Shearman, Hayden Stone. "There is a dramatic increase in the demand for copper. We don't know where it's coming from," Mr. Chang said.

Physical Assets

The sharp rise follows increases in gold and silver prices. "A awful lot of traders left silver and gold alone and went into copper futures," said Irving Louis, chief of the metals department at Bache Halsey Stuart. "There is concern about not only the value of the dollar, but other paper currencies as well," added John Hing, the director of commodity research for Merrill Lynch. "They are seeking to put their money into physical assets that may retain value."

Copper is used in a wide variety of industrial applications, and some analysts had been warning that the long-term supply outlook was troubling. A United Nations survey concluded that investments of \$46 billion would be needed by 1990 to maintain production at projected consumption levels. Copper companies, however, have been reluctant to make those investments.

August Index Steady in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Reuters) — The composite index of leading economic indicators was unchanged August after a revised 0.2-percent drop in July, the Commerce Department said today.

The index for August stood at 139.1 percent of its 1967 average, or 2 percent below a year earlier.

The department said that of the 10 individual statistics available in time for computation in the index, four pointed upward and six down.

The major downward influence was the layoff rate to manufacturing, which rose to 1.6 percent in August from 1.1 percent in July. Other downward influences included a shorter average workweek, a lower volume of new orders received by makers of consumer goods and their suppliers and a drop in the inflation-adjusted money supply.

The strongest upward influence was faster growth in liquid assets of business and consumers, a higher number of building permits issued, a faster increase in wholesale prices and higher stock prices.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Company	Year	Revenue	Profits
Japan Dai Nippon Printing	1979	414,845	371,387
	1978	18,067	15,031
	1977	42,08	35,44

Says World Can't Stand New Oil Increases Schmidt: OPEC Could Ruin Economy

BONN, Sept. 28 — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned that the OPEC countries could ruin the world's economy if they continue raising prices as they have this year.

"The world can still go to pieces economically if oil prices are managed again in the way they have been managed by OPEC countries," he said in an interview with the Economist magazine released today. "The world will not be able to digest another oil price explosion such as we experienced in 1973," he added.

He described the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as "a great menace to the functioning of the world's economy as is the menace of governments going it the

easy way by printing money and parliaments asking for more spending and less revenue."

Turning to Britain, Mr. Schmidt said it is not very aware of the danger because of its own North Sea oil "and if they [the British] sell some, they sell it at the highest OPEC prices, which I don't think is prudent."

The German leader also said the European Monetary System will have to be maintained even if the dollar regains its strength. He said he views the system as an instrument to let European Economic Community countries grow together more quickly and as an incentive to the United States to understand that it must not let the dollar continue to slide.

In another interview, West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer said he favored strong intervention in foreign exchange markets — if necessary — to support the dollar. He told the West German Economic News Service that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Bundesbank must improve their intervention techniques in order to better cope with speculation.

"Too Much"

Commenting on the dollar, Mr. Matthöfer said that "reasonable economic factors" alone could not explain its decline, declaring that the dollar's 4-percent decline against the Deutsche mark over the last 10 days was "too much." At the same time, he said, intervention should not jeopardize West Germany's monetary stability.

These and other subjects are expected to be discussed in Hamburg tomorrow during a high-level meeting of U.S. and German economic and monetary officials.

News and Notes

Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. of Britain has been told that its bid for the French television rental company Locatel will be investigated by the French monopolies commission. A Thorn spokesman said in London. He said that there was no indication of how long the bid, which was announced in June, may be delayed. Thorn is offering 450 francs apiece for Locatel shares, which were last quoted at 260 francs. Locatel controls 80 percent of the French television rental market.

Japan's Sumitomo Bank Ltd. announced that it will open a representative office in Maoama, Bahrain, on Monday. Sumitomo officials said the office was needed because the island country "has rapidly advanced as the Middle East financial center." Sumitomo previously maintained one agency, eight branches, and eight representative offices overseas.

Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. Inc. said prices on its 1980 cars and trucks are being increased by an average \$145, or 2.5 percent, over last year.

American Express announced in Paris that it has reached an agreement with the three nationalized French banks — Banque Nationale de Paris, Credit Lyonnais and Credit Agricole — on the principle of jointly issuing travelers' checks denominated in French francs. Other French banks will be invited to participate, American Express said. Under the agreement, the French banks and the U.S. company will set up a joint company in France, with American Express holding a minority interest. American Express said it and the French banks as well as the banks of several other countries were studying the possibility of issuing travelers' checks in other currencies.

In 1977, 5 million electronic watches from Southeast Asia were imported into the nine-nation European Community, an increase of 160 percent over the previous year, the European Commission said in Brussels. The commission said that studies show that although the overall number of watches rose by 160 percent, the total value increased by 59 percent, "indicating a consider-

Why every wise investor should have a stake in rare classic stamps.

In the last ten years stamps as an investment have outperformed shares, inflation and even house prices. This is proved by an independent survey by Maxwell Stamp Associates which shows that 12 selected portfolios of stamps rose in value during the 10 years by an average of 638%.

Although past performance is no guarantee of what may happen in the future it is worth noting that the sharpest rises are in the most recent years.

This is why every wise investor will want to have at least a part of his investment in stamps.

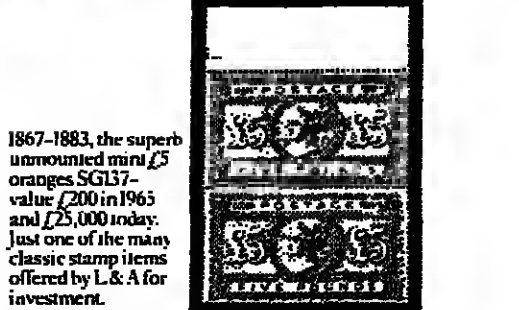
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Stamp Brokers & Dealers, Valuations for Private



Investment	Value 1967	Value 1979	% Increase
Shares	£100	£117	+17%
Inflation	£100	£209	+209%
Houses	£100	£311	+311%
Stamps	£100	£638	+638%

To: L & A Philatelics Ltd., 2 The White House, Beacon Road, Cranbury, East Sussex TN11 8LJ, U.K.
Tel: Cranbury 2359 (9 lines) Telex: 95449.
I am interested in investment in stamps. Please send me full information on your service.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Postcode _____

CANON INC.

Canon Inc. has received from Tokyo that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Yen 3.75 per share for the six months period ended June 1979.

Holders of European Depositary Receipts to Bearer (Share EDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their Share EDR's should present Coupon n° 33 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co., Limited, 45 Beec Street, London EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available, or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Dividend will be made in Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation, except in the case of non-residents of the scheduled territories who, to obtain payment in Yen must follow the procedure laid down in the listing form.

Holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts (Share BDR's) wishing to claim this dividend in respect of the shares represented by their Share BDR's should present Coupon n° 10 at the office of Hill Samuel & Co., Limited, 45 Beec Street, London EC2P 2LX, where listing forms are available, or Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Dividend will be made in Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of presentation, except in the case of non-residents of the scheduled territories who, to obtain payment in Yen must follow the procedure laid down in the listing form.

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(Continued on Page 11)

*Include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

able to include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**Closing Prices, September 27, 1979**[illegible]

By reading across this table of the September 28, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

2818 Hamilton	\$194	1974	
2724 Seattle	\$89	1974	1-2
2700 Seattle	\$170	121	1-2
6910 Shell Can	\$316	26	1-2
41269 SherHill	\$136	1316	1-2
410 Siompe	\$334	334	1-2
15721 S Sears A	\$74	74	

September 28 145,821 265,290 1.2
 September 21 174,264 412,598 1.3

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	S	E	D	FF	Lfr.	Gld.	Bf. com.	Swiss F.	Dmk. kr.		Seles. Close	Clos.
Amsterdam	19005	62.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
London	23073	61.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
Frankfurt	1761	63.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
London	23073	61.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
New York	2199	62.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
Paris	4095	62.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
London	23073	61.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
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New York	2199	62.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
Paris	4095	62.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2
London	23073	61.98	10.91	47.21	0.240		6861	126.57	31.90	16070	528	27 1/2

Midday Indicated Prices, September 28, 1979

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NEW YORK IAP—
The following list is of

Closing Prices, September 28, 1979

Pettibon	22	23
Pierce &	9 1/4	18

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Treasurers from Peugeot Citroën, Sandax, Continental Oil and Fosco Minsep will speak on various aspects of currency exposure at the forthcoming IHT-Forex Research conference on the Management of Foreign Exchange Risks. For information contact the International Herald Tribune, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel: 747 1265 ext. 360.

Paris Conference, October 29 and 30.

Established in Amsterdam

It is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the office of the company, Herengracht 548, Amsterdam, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1979, at 4:30 p.m.

statement that Shareholders have been convened
in accordance with the Articles of Association.

he candidates are:

- 1) Mr. N.J.H. van der Meer, Capelle a/d IJssel;
- 2) Mr. W.M. Engelberts, Rotterdam.

any other business.

holders who wish to attend this Meeting have to
their shares with one of the following banks at

Three days before the Meeting, against delivery of receipt which will serve as ticket of admission to the Meeting:

rique Bruxelles Lambert S.A., in Brussels;
Banque de Neufelize, Schlumberger, Mallet, in

rgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd., in London;
estdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, in
sseldorf.

dom, September 25th, 1979.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol
2650	2660	2630	2658	+16	50
2645	2655	2635	2640	+28	10
2674	2725	2685	2694	+10	10
2685	2735	2685	2715	+25	50
2740	2740	2690	2740	+30	10

Sales 5,470; sales Thurs. 6,634.
 Sales 5,470; sales Thurs. 13,152, up 2,578
 ed.
 Change quoted (in points, 1 point equals
 1/8 cent)

BENCHMARKS 5 per mark.

573.58	573.58	589.50	573.50	+10.00
578.25	578.25	577.06	578.29	+10.00
583.29	583.29	582.80	583.29	+18.85
587.28	587.28	587.20	587.20	+10.00
sales Tax, 4.0%				
gross Total, 9.19%, off 454				
591.51	591.51	591.51	591.51	
595.50	595.50	595.50	595.50	- 4.00
602.00	602.00	602.00	602.00	- 3.50
609.00	609.00	609.00	609.50	- 4.50
616.50	616.50	616.50	616.50	- 3.25
624.00	624.00	624.00	624.00	- 3.16

European Markets

Amsterdam		London	
ABN	78.10	Glaxo Gd	4.78
Bert Heijn	76.00	GT Un St	3.94 1/2
De Nederlandsche Bank	140.50	Guinness	1.38
Ernst & Young	71.00	Hawker-Sidd	1.74
Fluor	71.00	Hudson Bay	£12 1/2
Delta Rut	48.20	Imps	3.65
Heijmans	75.50	Marshall & Spens	1.85
Keijzer	82.00	Metals Box	2.74
Keijzer	53.90	Nichols	0.60
Keijzer	53.90	Plessey	1.24
Keijzer	53.90	Rand Mines	8.56

West Bump	1.50
West Orle	5.50
West Hold	5.40
West At:2	

Bel	2.560	ZCI	0.17
BL 18.lambi	1.749		
Belcol III	1.749		
Electrol	6.680		
3-inno-BM	2.670		
Boboken	2.900		
Electrol	5.430		
N. Gevart	1.170		
N. C. Generale	1.270		
Alvay	2.670		
N. Miniere	788		
Frankfurt			
E.G.	40.10		
A.S.F.	138.80		
Ever	131.70		
Hammerzbk	200.10		
M. Gummi	30.50		
Milan			
Boslog	673.80		
ERBA	2.725.00		
ErcMorelli	380.00		
Fiat	2.620.00		
Find	126.00		
Generalli	47.010.00		
IFI	3.105.00		
Italgas	01.00		
Italsider	347.00		
La.Rinas	106.50		
Montedisa	190.00		
Olivero	1.372.00		
Pirelli	2.063.00		
Snia Viscio	795.00		

anthesman	154,50	El-Aquillaine	1,15
elalipesell	249,50	Feroda	26

Charing	237.08	L. Oreal	760.00
Chemists	267.50	Match Bull	66.90
Cyprus	92.00	Michelin	969.00
Daria	176.00	Model Herin	565.00
Debas	156.00	Mauville	92.00
Dikswapan	195.50	Perfumes	237.50
		PUK	106.60
		Pensarova	63.00
		Perrier	252.00
		Peugeot	330.00
		St Pauline	140.00
		Socla	31.00
		St Gobain	146.00
		Suez	284.00
		Telecom	266.00
		Thomson	820.00
		Usinar	16.20

Mus Ind	0.51	Sandoz	4.
ree SI Ged	0.34 ⁴	Ste B. Suisse	
EC	3.01	Salzer	2.

MANCHESTER CHEMICALS EUROPE

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International Executive
appears on Tuesday, The
For information and to
contact the International Herald
Paris: Max Ferrero
Tel.: 747.12.65.
London: Terry Cooper
Tel.: 242 51 73.
Brussels: Bill Finnerty

150

Day-High-Low Close Chg.

[illegible]

10: sales 24,000
en intere 171,928, of 1,622

Friday's High and Lows

NEW HHS—90

For Affs	Pac Tls
FoMoA	Parkard Dris
GCA	Petrolene
GK T	Plaster Cp
Genn Co	Politech
Gen Fed	Rdp Bares
Glters	Resolin Res

IN: CO
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MACIN	TEAGOS Tr S
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MARRIO	TEAGIT SD
MARSH	TIME MIRR
MAYES	TYM SHORE
MURPHY	UNIVERSITY
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NEW L C - 42

duPnt	NSP No 280pt
East Wk	OhPow Mpt
GMIR	POPL 11pt

NSPw bi VQEP 844pt

CHESTER England, Sept. 10 (AP) — The Labor Party in Manchester placed a seal in the first parliamentary by-election since the Conservative general victory last May.

[illegible]

Other Funds	
Under Fund	22.95
Insurance I.F.	\$1,801.47
or Int. Fd (AEI) ..	\$7.73

Ed. Int. & Certs.	\$14.68
	\$42.52

Fund Int'l.....	\$262.72
g Intercontinental	\$26.14
Obligations	L.F.F. 1,23.00
Single Fund.....	\$5,306.07
.....	\$226.05
in Issue P.....	SF 1,510.00
Selection F.....	SF 59.21
.....	\$15.19
T-Trust Interline	DM 40.56
N.Y. (ex-divid.)	\$8.33
.....	
.....	DM 6.72
.....	\$253.22
.....	\$71.02
.....	
.....	\$119.10

Selection Fund.....	149.47
Pacific Fund.....	\$41.96

Port. Bond Inv. Fd.	\$21.80
Port. Bond Inv. Fd.	\$64.25
Port. Bond Inv. Fd.	\$29.75
Port. Growth N.Y.	Costs 18.21
Port. Sel. Fund	\$22.25
Port. Sel. Fund	\$1.64
Port. Sel. Fund	\$1.74
Port. Sel. Fund	\$17.07
Port. Sel. Fund	\$5.58
Port. Sel. Fund	\$5.85
Port. Sel. Fund	\$74.80
Port. Sel. Fund	\$33.83
Port. Sel. Fund	\$41.51
Port. Sel. Fund	L.P. \$47.50

Pacific Fund \$ 3.17
 Fund DM 52.48
 Insurance Fund 5.00

1st Bond Fd.	\$180.76
1st Invest Fd.	\$72.35
1st Growth Fund.	\$65.55
1st Specialty Grp. Fd.	\$44.80
1st Wide Fund Ltd.	\$13.21
1st Wide Secur. Inv.	\$86.25
1st Wide Special	\$147.95/S
1st Dividend	
1st A.A. — Not Avail.	8F — Bel-
1st L.F. — Luzern	Francis
1st France; 1st D.	Francis
1st Old Change P.	10 to 51
1st Stock Sell; 1st	R/S; 2nd
1st Communicated; 1st	Redempt

References

Continental Oil and
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Abstract

100

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

The international essential

(Continued from Back Page)

[illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

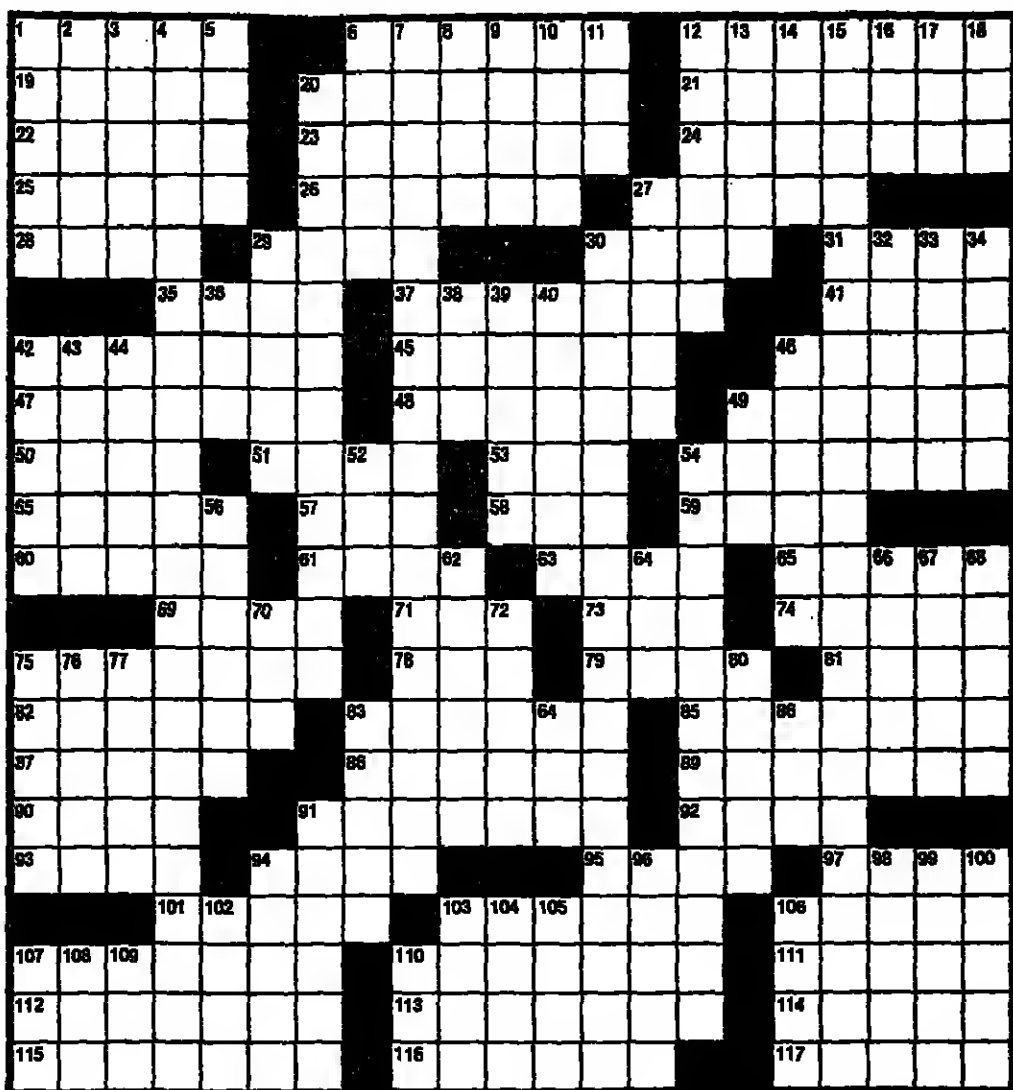
Numbers Magic By Timothy S. Lewis

ACROSS

- 1 Flatbed
6 Little booters
12 Italian dessert
18 Joust's
20 Marched en
21 Pedestrian
22 Fur magnate
23 Impedes
24 "My cup—
over"
25 V.P. after
Hubert
26 Ransom
27 Obese one's
nickname
28 Author of
"Men of Iron"
29 Prefix with
gram or type
30 Anne's 1,000
31 Place where
jays prey
35 43,560 sq. ft.
37 Puts the lid
back
41 Devil's walking-
stick, e.g.
42 Sapphira's co-
conspirator
45 Rand and
Struthers
46 Revealed
47 Horse exercise
yard
48 Fiddle
49 Picked
dandelions
50 Aussies'
animals
51 Spat
53 Rate of speed:
Abbr.
54 Indy cars lack
these
55 —days, for
prayer and
fasting
57 Bug killer
58 Indeed
59 Bassoon's little
cousin
60 "Jumbies"
craft
61 Morse code
signals

ACROSS

- 63 Liza or Mizar
65 I.C.C. concern
66 Within: Prefix
71 Inquisitive
interjections
73 Abzug
trademark
74 To the point
75 "Miniver"
Chevy
76 Misery
78 What Simon
does
81 Simple
82 Certain daisies
83 Tranquillize
85 Wife jilted for
Cleopatra
87 Lute
88 Hi-fi
component, for
short
89 Peak
sometimes
called Tacoma
Invention germ
91 Most
uncivilized
92 Brothers in an
abbey
93 Melampus or
Mopsus
94 Certificate
95 Author Wiesel
97 Auditors
101 Pitiful
103 Egg nog
additive
106 Verbal
contraction
107 Out one's
rocker
110 Lord High
Everything
Else
111 Dark grayish
blue
112 Pressing
Car-door
feature
114 Homophone for
22 Across
115 Behaves
116 Fermented
dairy food:
Var.
117 Manner



DOWN

- 1 Foulard
fastener
3 "Wail—
Dark"
4 —
5 Idol
6 Mirador
7 —
8 Word with star
or stone
9 Inventor of a
sign language
10 Type of paper
11 Radical org.
12 Pound
prospects
13 Sulk
14 Ash holders

DOWN

- 15 —
16 Bawtie, e.g.
17 "To Have and
Have—"
18 Ify suffix
19 Like G.W.'s
wooden teeth
20 Leaflet
21 —
22 Disintegrate
slowly
23 Dorcas was
one
24 Minds
25 John L.
26 Lewis's group
in the 30's
28 "I earn that I
—", Shak.

DOWN

- 29 Viscous
30 Decays
31 After, to
Marcel
32 Explorer
Uemura
33 Pueblo
material
34 Certain
madridela
35 Arachnid's
work
36 Anti-saccharin
salty
37 —
38 Like prom
suits
39 Drove away
40 Top rating for
94 Across

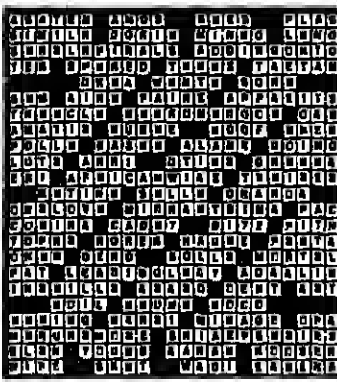
DOWN

- 41 Roman fontana
42 Unhappy
43 Slender
44 Southampton
shindigs
45 Caterpillars'
hairs
46 Goshunov or
Badenov
Compound
within rust
47 Book by D. S.
Freeman
48 Panic
49 Thorny
50 Ship initials
51 Aunt, in Juárez
52 Betters
53 Arctic goose
54 Minimum

DOWN

- 55 "Card—"
56 Stravinsky
ballet
57 Photographer
Adams
58 1,000,000 cc.
59 Kaye or Iain
60 Writer Eglar
61 Man, to Mar-
cello
62 "Help Me
Make It—
the Night"
63 Springs
64 Oyster's home
65 Twibit
66 Tuck's partner
67 Word with roll
or dirt

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

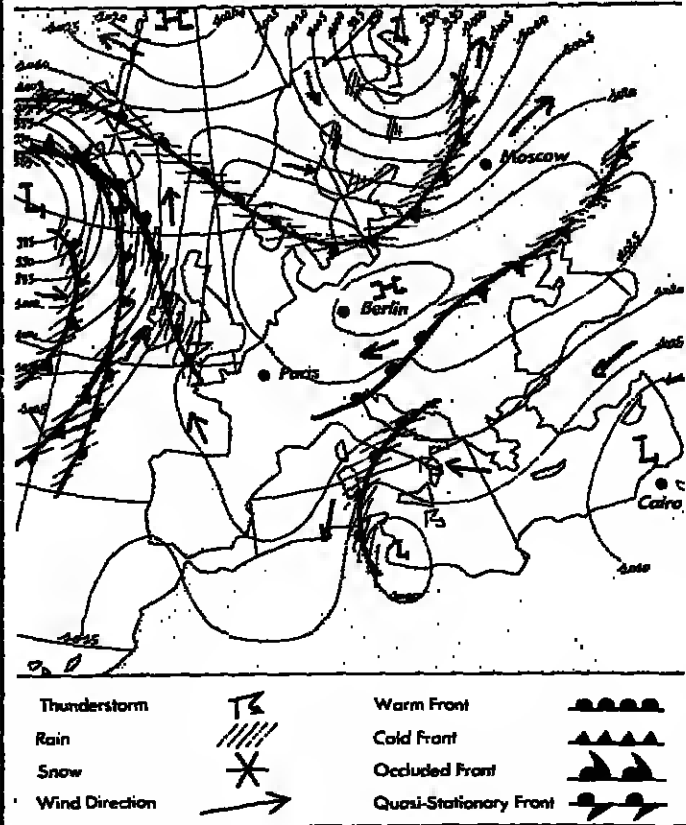


WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	20	66	Overcast	MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	17	63	Fair
ATHENS	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	25	77	Showers
BEIRUT	26	82	Fair	MUNICH	23	73	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	Nasty	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	73	Fair	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Overcast
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	12	54	Nasty
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	18	75	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	73	Fair	SOFIA	21	70	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Nasty
EDINBURGH	15	59	Fair	TEHRAN	22	72	N.A.
FLORENCE	24	75	Fair	TEL AVIV	22	90	N.A.
FRANKFURT	15	59	Overcast	TOKYO	17	63	Rain
GENEVA	16	61	Misty	TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
HAVANA	11	52	Fair	VIENNA	18	64	Fair
HOUSTON	27	81	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	16	61	Nasty
LISBON	21	70	Nasty				
LONDON	17	63	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada only of 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles of 2000 GMT only.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday

Black Jockey Liberation Army
Is Foiled by Connecticut Police

WINDSOR, Conn., Sept. 28 (AP) — William Butchon, 28, has been fined \$270 after pleading no contest to a charge of third-degree larceny in the theft of black-faced jockey lawn statues.

On some of the lawn's barest of their ornaments, notes were left by a "Black Jockey Liberation Army" claiming responsibility for the removals and charging that the lawn statues were racist in nature. Mr. Butchon was the only person charged in connection with the thefts.

Mr. Butchon, formerly of Windsor Locks, was arrested Aug. 11 after police seized six statues in a raid at his former home. Police said that the owners of three of the statues have been identified.

In July and August at least a dozen such lawn statues were stolen from homes in West Hartford, Manchester, Windsor Locks, Avon and other suburbs of Hartford, police said.

Assistant State's Attorney Allen Smith said that a workman who had been repairing Mr. Butchon's window tipped the police on the presence of the statues.

Mr. Butchon had been a canvasser for the Connecticut Citizen Action Group but resigned after learning he faced arrest.

BOOKS

BURGER'S DAUGHTER

By Nadine Gordimer. Viking. 361 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Eric Redman

THREE years ago, in reviewing her "Selected Stories," I insisted that Nadine Gordimer "writes as well as anyone alive today." Those words embarrass me now, not because Harper's and The Atlantic have chastised reviewers who engage in hyperbolic praise, but because in this instance the praise was understated, almost churlish. I should have said—admitted, really—that I don't know a living writer who's even in a class with this enchanting and adroit South African.

Many small delights distinguish Gordimer's fiction. Her prose is meticulous yet earthily sensual, a blend of metaphor and minute detail. ("He made love to me with the dragon Hoover breathing in the corridor outside and he does not know that the essence on his tongue in the bitter wax of my ear chamber, the brines of mouth or vagina were not my secret.") She has an unerring sense of scene, an ability to build force as if each chapter were one of her luminous short stories. And while her writing is often oblique, it is never obscure.

The technical mastery of Gordimer's craft is subordinate, however, to her literary purpose: to capture the many nuances of desire and perception without losing their emotional intensity. This is no small task: contemporary writers often achieves intensity only through the clash of bloodless stereotypes, or else sacrifices intensity in order to explore every nook and cranny of the human psyche. Gordimer's gift is to combine power with intricacy.

Her novels share South African settings, but otherwise each is distinct. "The Conservationist" (1975) was a tale of realization: a complacent industrialist gradually discovers that the decay of his prized weekend farm reflects the decay of his entire land. "Burger's Daughter," by contrast, is a story about choice. And the choices involved are by no means uniquely South African.

"Burger's Daughter" begins simply: "Among the group of people waiting at the [prison] was a schoolgirl in a brown and yellow uniform holding a green eiderdown quilt and, by the loop at its neck, a red hot-water bottle. Certain buses used to pass that way then and passengers looking out will have noticed a schoolgirl. Imagine, a schoolgirl: she must have somebody inside."

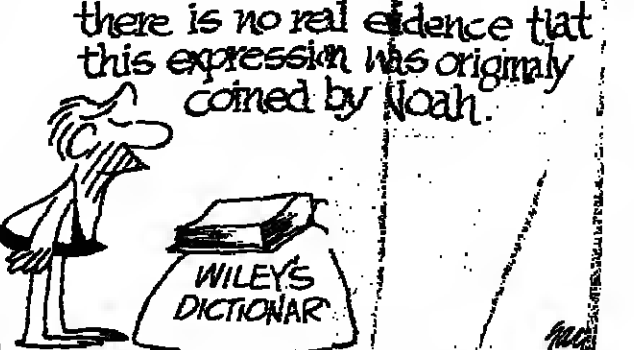
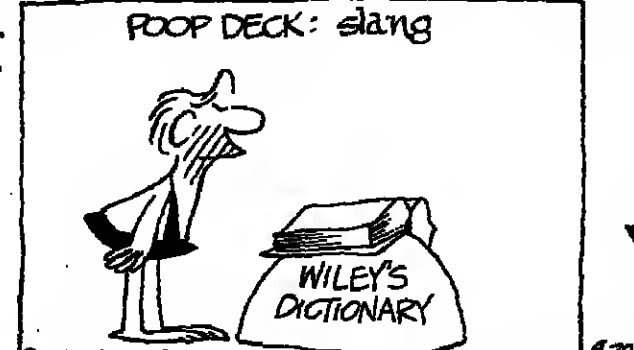
The schoolgirl, Rosa Burger, does have somebody inside. Inside the prison, on this occasion, it's her mother, picked up for subversive activity. Soon it will be her father, Lionel Burger, a successful doctor who's betrayed his Afrikaner heritage, his race and class, to become a key conspirator in the communist underground. He will be sentenced to life—"And here life means life—"

accepting his fate with equanimity, certain that The Future is dialectically assured. Soon he will be dead: a legendary martyr, a fallen but inescapable leader whose

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



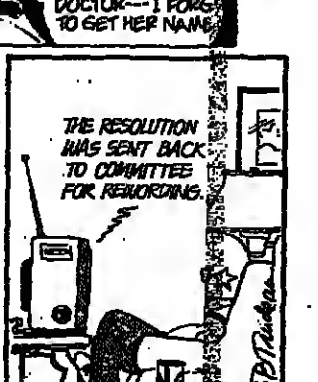
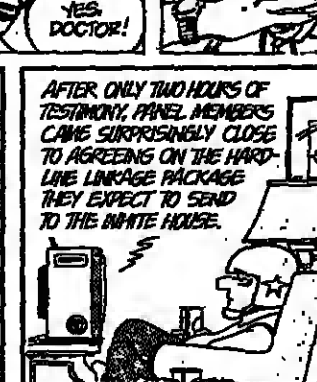
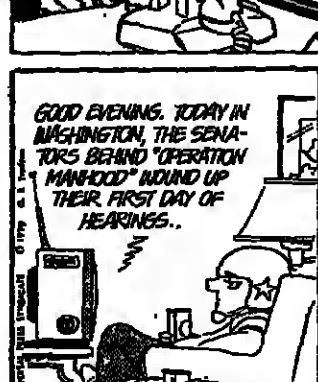
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HANNE
NOWNK
PERICH
GRATUI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, suggested by the above words.

Answer: A O O O O IN THE O O O O O

Yesterday's Jumbles: TEMPO YEARN HOURLY BVE

Answer: What most poets know—RHYM DOESN'T PAY

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"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الاصل

The World of the Charity Gala Comes to Egypt

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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prominent official as well as his name on a plaque at some city the rehabilitation center.

EMENTS

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